THE BULLETIN OF THE BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

JUNE · 1935

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

INCORPORATED 1916, UNDER THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

304, EAST 44th STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

CHESTER H. ALDRICH, Chairman

PHILIP L. GOODWIN, Vice-Chairman
HENRY R. SEDGWICK, Sec.-Treas.
BENJAMIN WISTAR MORRIS
WHITNEY WARREN
CLINTON MACKENZIE
ELY JACQUES KAHN
RALPH T. WALKER
L. BANCEL LA FARGE

DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE

WHITNEY WARREN

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

ARCHITECTURE
ELY JACQUES KAHN

SCULPTURE
GAETANO CECERE
FRED. B. CLARKE, Exec. Secretary

MURAL DECORATION
HILDRETH MEIERE

DESIGN
EUGENE G. STEINHOF

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

ELY JACQUES KAHN, Chairman

W. POPE BARNEY, Vice Chairman
RALPH T. WALKER "
L. BANCEL LA FARGE "
JULIAN CLARENCE LEVI "
JOHN V. VAN PELT "
LEONARD B. WAMNES "

ROBERT P. BELLOWS
THEODORE E. BLAKE
CHARLES BUTLER
HARVEY WILEY CORBETT
JOSEPH H. FREEDLANDER
FREDERICK G. FROST
PHILIP L. GOODWIN
JOHN THEODORE HANEMAN
ARTHUR LOOMIS HARMON
EDWARD S. HEWITT
WM. B. G. KIRK
LIVINGSTON LONGFELLOW
CLINTON MACKENZIE
H. OOTHOUT MILLIKEN
JOHN C. B. MOORE
SAMUEL R. MOORE
ALEXANDER P MORGAN
PETER SCHLADERMUNDT
WM. E. SHEPHERD
HENRY RICHARDSON SHEPLEY
ELDREDGE SNYDER
SETH TALCOTT
HAROLD TATTON
HOBART B. UPJOHN
C. C. ZANTZINGER

SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS PARIS PRIZE COMMITTEE

JOSEPH H. FREEDLANDER, Chairman

JULIAN CLARENCE LEVI
FREDERIC C. HIRONS
ELY JACQUES KAHN
CHESTER H. ALDRICH

VOLUME XI JUNE, 1935 NUMBER 8

CONTENTS

A KINDERGARTEN
CLASS "B" PROJET IV 2-6

A MONUMENT TO MADAME MARIE CURIE
CLASS A ESQUISSE-ESQUISSE IV 6-7

DECORATION IN AN AVIATION TERMINAL
MURAL DECORATION PROGRAM VI 8-10

A RESEARCH HOSPITAL
CLASS A PROJET IV 11-20

A CIVIC FORUM
CLASS B ESQUISSE-ESQUISSE IV 21-22

AN ENGLISH WROUGHT IRON GATE AND GATE LODGE
ARCHAEOLOGY PROJET V 23-26

A CHILD'S PLAYHOUSE
ELEMENTARY INTERIOR DESIGN V 26-27

A LIVING ROOM IN AN ADOBE HOUSE
ADVANCED INTERIOR DESIGN V 28-29

REPORTS OF JUDGMENTS 29-32

CLASS B PROJET IV—APRIL 9, 1935
CLASS A ESQUISSE-ESQUISSE IV—APRIL 9, 1935
MURAL DECORATION PROGRAM VI—APRIL 22, 1935
CLASS A PROJET IV—APRIL 23, 1935
CLASS B ESQUISSE-ESQUISSE IV—APRIL 30, 1935
ARCHAEOLOGY PROJET V—APRIL 30, 1935
ELEMENTARY INTERIOR DESIGN V—APRIL 30, 1935
ADVANCED INTERIOR DESIGN V—APRIL 30, 1935

The Critiques appearing in The Bulletin *are presented as an unofficial opinion by a member of the jury delegated for this purpose, and should not be interpreted as the collective opinion of the jury.*

THE BULLETIN OF THE BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN, 304 EAST 44TH STREET. NEW YORK, N. Y. EDITORIAL OFFICES AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT ARE AT THE SAME ADDRESS. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE BY THE SCHOOL YEAR, TO STUDENTS REGISTERING IN THE B.A.I.D. COURSES, $2.50; TO PUBLIC AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES, $2.00; TO ALL OTHERS, $3.00 IN THE UNITED STATES, COLONIES AND MEXICO; SINGLE COPIES, 35 CENTS. MAILING 6 CENTS ADDITIONAL; CANADIAN AND FOREIGN POSTAGE 50 CENTS ADDITIONAL.

SUBSCRIBERS SHOULD GIVE NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE. ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE BULLETIN TO THE BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER DECEMBER 23, 1924, AT THE POST OFFICE AT NEW YORK, N. Y. UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

A KINDERGARTEN

CLASS B PROJET IV

JUDGMENT APRIL 9, 1935

Near an elementary school in a suburban community it is proposed to erect a Kindergarten as a separate building surrounded by its own gardens and grounds. The building shall contain:

A. A main kindergarten room, approximately 1,000 sq. ft. This room shall have large windows with low window sills for plants and shall have in addition to its furnishing of chairs and tables, provision for:

- Fireplace
- Running water
- Low cupboards with shelves and drawers
- Library table
- Book shelves
- Sand table
- Cork bulletin board
- Piano and Victrola
- Block container for large playing blocks
- Work bench
- Long wall space for large frieze painting or crayon work by children

Connected with "A" should be:

1. A small room for the preparation and serving of simple lunches which will be eaten in the main room.
2. Work room for woodwork.
3. Two large supply closets: One for teachers' supplies, having wide shelves for drawing paper, etc.; and one for children's supplies, crayons, beads, peg boards, etc.
4. Toilets and wash stands for both teachers and children.

B. Rest room with 35 small cots for the children to use during their daily rest periods.

C. Entrance vestibule giving access to a cloak room which latter shall also be accessible from the main room "A".

JURY OF AWARD

Lewis G. Adams
W. Pope Barney
Newton P. Bevin
Alfred Busselle, Jr.
Ward Fenner
Donald A. Fletcher
Frederick G. Frost, Jr.
William Gehron
Harold V. Goubert
John Theodore Haneman
Julia Clarence Levi
E. J. Mathews
Newcomb T. Montgomery
Charles L. Nutt
C. W. Riley
James Stewardson
Lucian E. Smith
Arthur A. Stoughton
Leonard Schultze
Harold Tatton
Harry Leslie Walker
Leonard B. Wamnes
H. S. Waterbury
Wakefield Worcester
Hobart B. Upjohn

CRITIQUE

BY HOBART B. UPJOHN

The subject of this projet was an especially interesting one for it involves the creation of a complete working unit, including the development of the ground on which it is built.

It was the intention of the author of the program to encourage the student to think not alone in terms of building, but to consider both the plan of the building and its relation to the lot as one and the same problem.

The requirements of the program were most liberal. The school was considered comparatively small, exclusive we may say, to be built in a suburban neighborhood of the more affluent, and to be attended by the children from the surrounding estates.

The student was justified, therefore, in assuming that he was free to solve the problem liberally, keeping in mind, however, the avoidance of useless waste and above all, convenience in operation.

Not a few sketches received scant attention because of the lack of compactness. This was especially the case where the arrangement of Rest Room with a single row of beds, brought about a long uneconomical room, difficult to heat, and difficult for the Teacher to supervise. Proper lighting of all rooms was considered essential and plans showing a Coat Room with insufficient light received much criticism. Although the garden was considered an important and essential feature, it was the opinion of the juries that the building itself and the interrelationship of its rooms were the chief points to be judged.

After a study of a number of solutions, three essential requirements were apparent:

1. That the main entrance should be convenient and wide; that the Coat Room should be adjoining and con-

sist perhaps of a well lighted passage leading toward the door.

2. That the toilets should be near both the Kindergarten Room and the Rest Room. It was considered an ideal arrangement where they were located off a Hall leading into the garden, so as to be convenient from out-of-doors.

3. That the Play Room should have plenty of good light. Several projets were discarded because this room was lighted at one end only or by a skylight.

Several projets attracted favorable comment because in addition to placing the Kitchen in a convenient location with reference to the Play Room, they showed a well arranged Service Entrance.

The designs which were "placed" were largely credited thus because of the logical convenience of plan. They were well presented, showed imagination and stood out significantly.

There was regret on the part of some jurors that all of the "placed" designs, except one, had a decided modern effect and that some of those which showed a more intimate touch in the elevations, failed in the practical arrangements of the plans.

I am tempted to say that I rather long to walk into the garden of T. Q. Hoffman's design. I should like to have known his conception of the garden side of the house and whether he could have continued to produce the quaint intimacy which is evident in the elevation.

Although W. L. Weaver's design is good, it is perhaps extravagant and spread out too much.

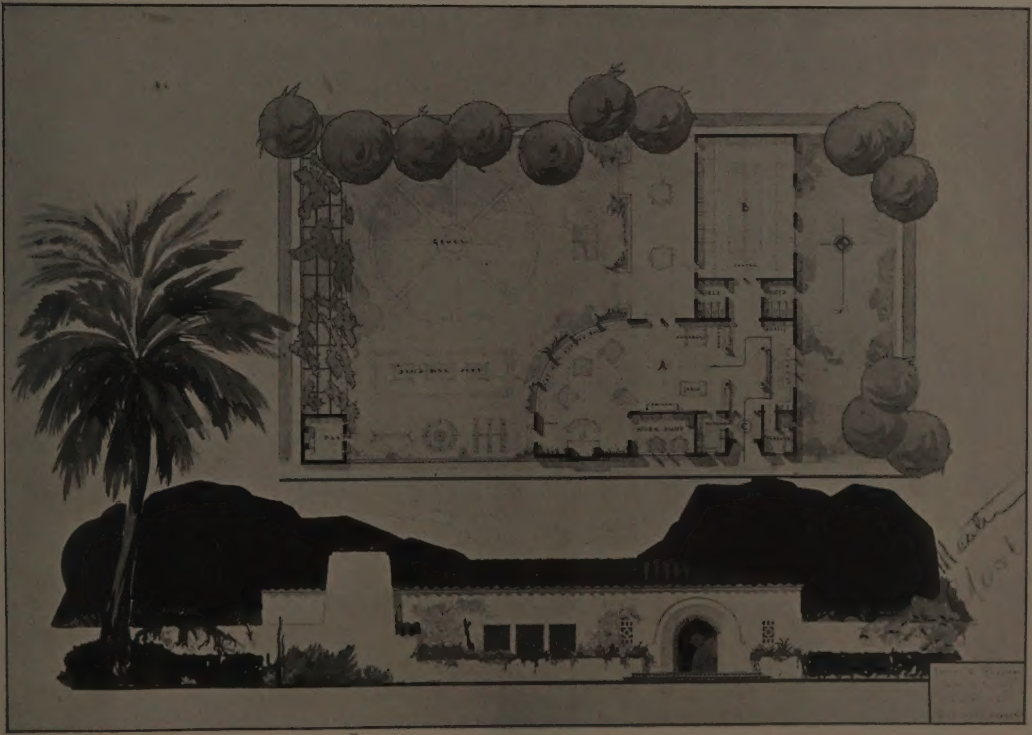
V. Aleks' design is excellent, being compact, economical, and complete.

The arrangement indicated by G. W. Edwards is particularly good; Coat Room convenient to Entrance and Rest Room, providing easy access for the children to obtain their clothing and go out-of-doors. Toilets well arranged; door to play yard in correct place. In fact, there is little to suggest as an improvement to this plan. Of the elevation, however, one cannot speak so highly. It seems a bit cold and forbidding.

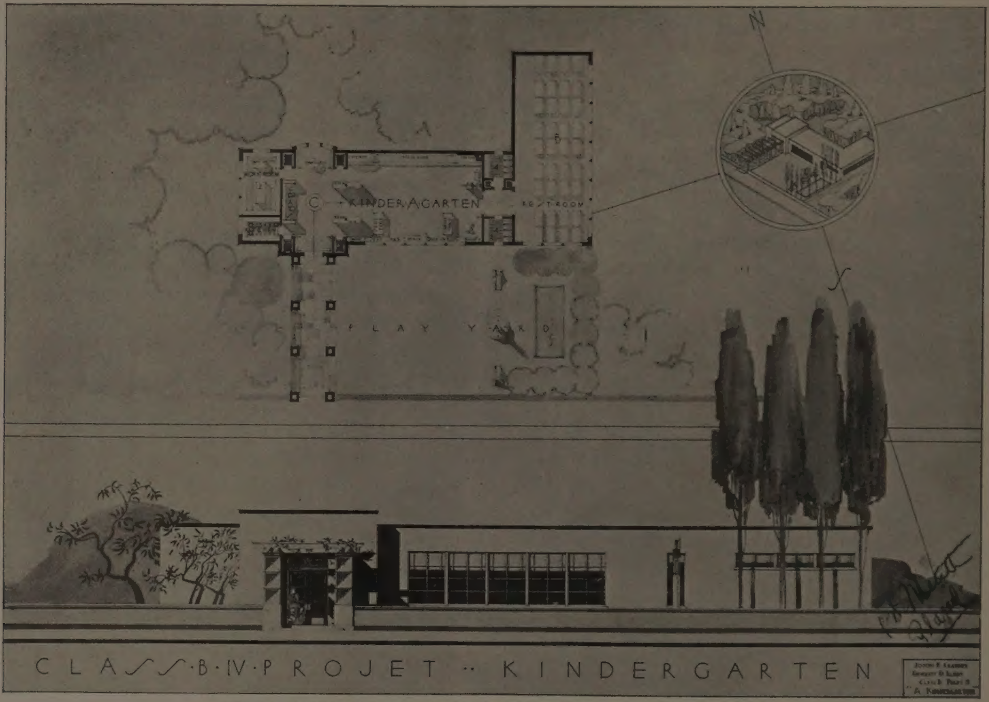
P. Ettington's plan is also good, containing many excellent features, but the elevation is a bit hard.

Of the purely modern exteriors, that submitted by J. H. Crammer has much to commend it. He has succeeded in toning down the severity of the treatment usually associated with the purely modern.

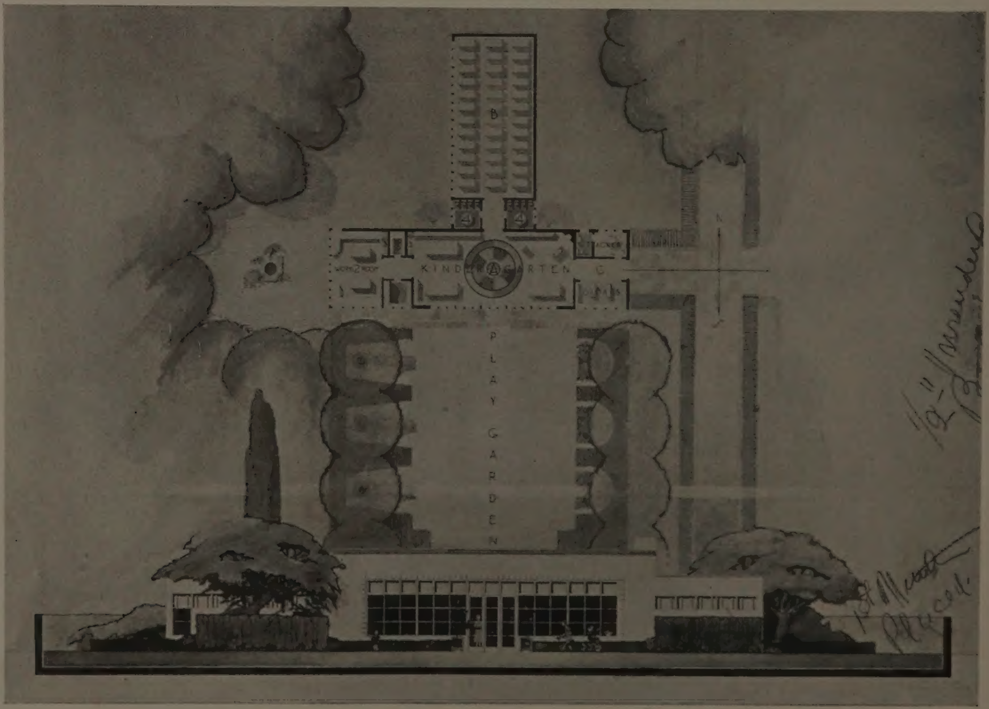
It was an excellent problem and was taken hold of by the students as a whole, with intelligence and vigor.



FIRST MENTION PLACED—T. Q. HOFFMAN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
CLASS "B" PROJET IV—A KINDERGARTEN

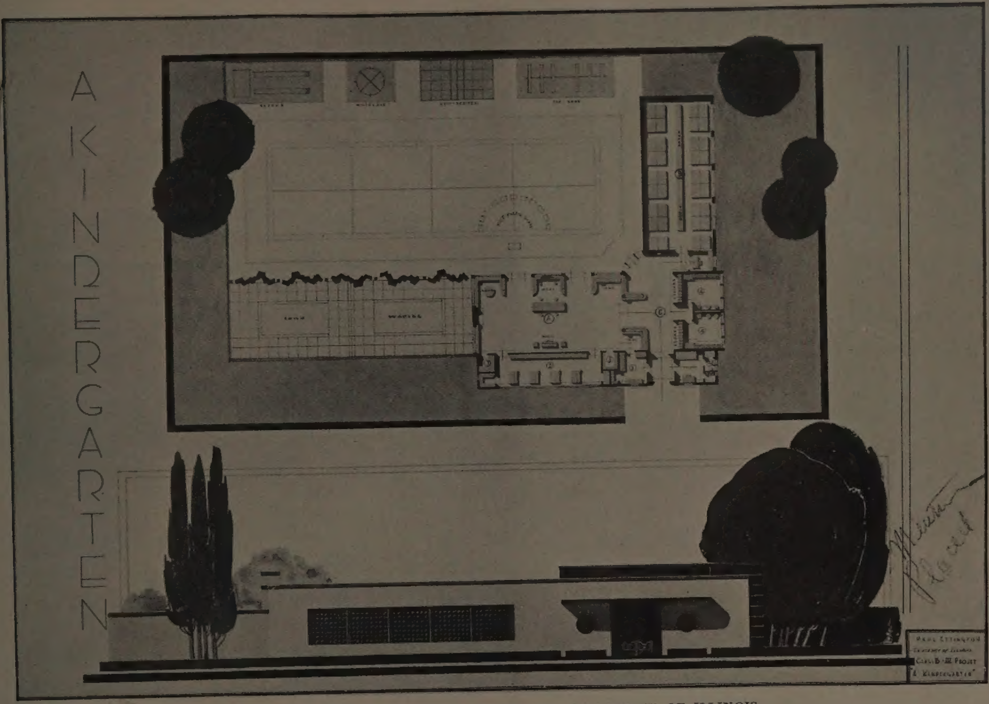


FIRST MENTION PLACED—J. H. CRAMMER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

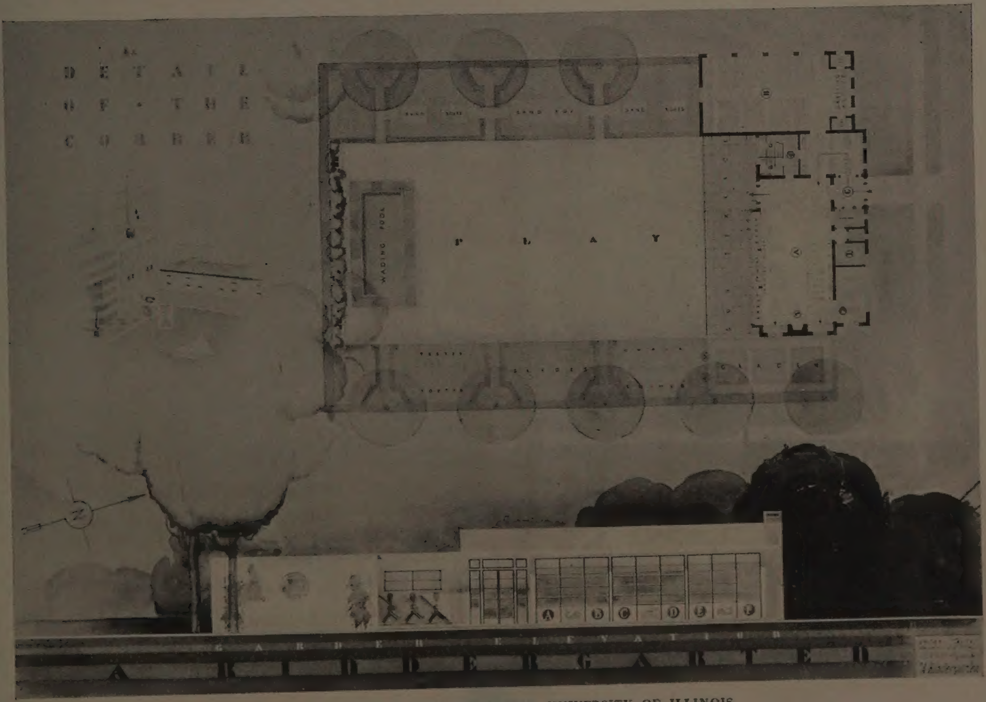


FIRST MENTION PLACED—W. L. WEAVER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

CLASS "B" PROJET IV—A KINDERGARTEN

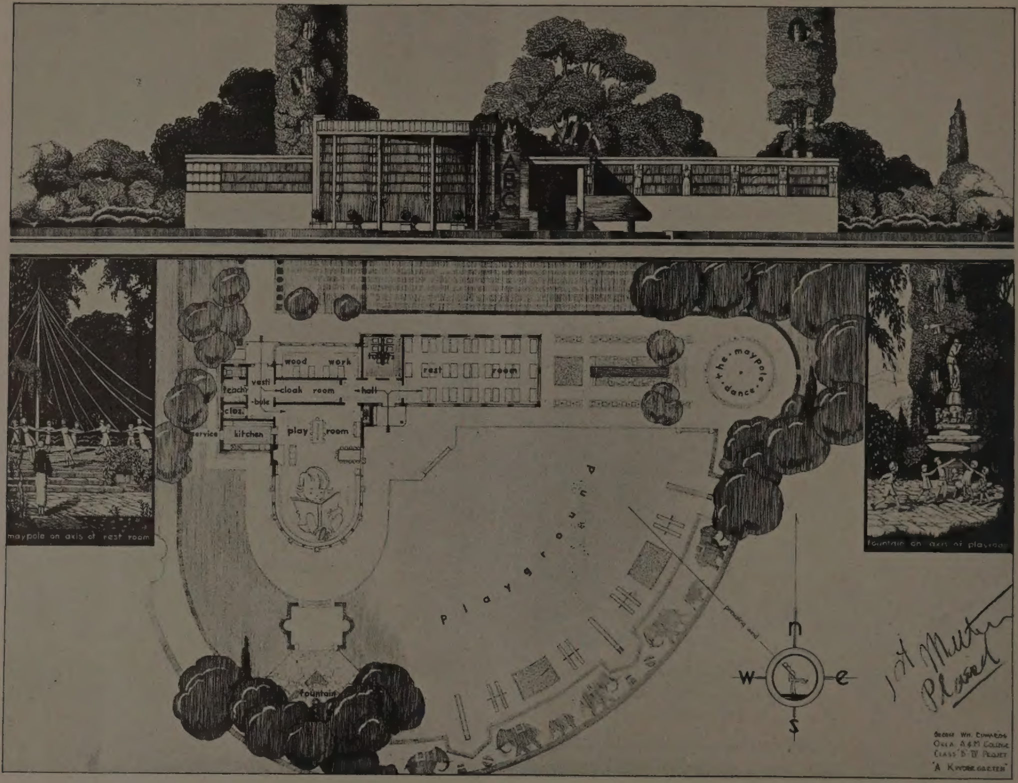


FIRST MENTION PLACED—P. ETTINGTON, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



FIRST MENTION PLACED—V. ALEKS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

CLASS "B" PROJET IV—A KINDERGARTEN



FIRST MENTION PLACED—G. W. EDWARDS, OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE
CLASS "B" PROJET IV—A KINDERGARTEN

A MONUMENT TO MADAME MARIE CURIE

CLASS A ESQUISSE-ESQUISSE IV

JUDGMENT APRIL 9, 1935

As the result of experimentation and exploration in the fields of science, many new products have been created to enrich the life of humanity. The scientists who have conducted these expeditions into the realms of unknown scientific fields, have led lives as romantic and hazardous as discoverers of unknown continents. The results of their labors have been even more beneficial to mankind.

It is fitting therefore, that in connection with a great scientific institution, a monument should be erected to perpetuate the memory and achievements of a woman whose research created the field for whose further study this institution was founded.

As access to the main building of the institution is by a road whose axis bisects the corner of that building, this corner has been treated as a splay corner without openings of any nature.

It is proposed to erect the monument as an integral decorative treatment of the splay surface. Free scope is given in the use of sculpture, free-standing or relief, of architectural motifs, of color, of inscriptions, as well as of the materials of the monument and of the building. The only limitations are the dimensions of the splay which must be 25 feet wide and 51 feet high, measured horizontally from angle to angle of main walls and vertically from ground to top of flat roof or bottom of sloping roof according to the design of the building.

JURY OF AWARD

Lewis G. Adams
Ward Fenner
William Gehron
Harold V. Goubert
Julian Clarence Levi
John C. B. Moore
Auguste L. Noël
James Stewardson
Louis A. Walsh
H. S. Waterbury

CRITIQUE

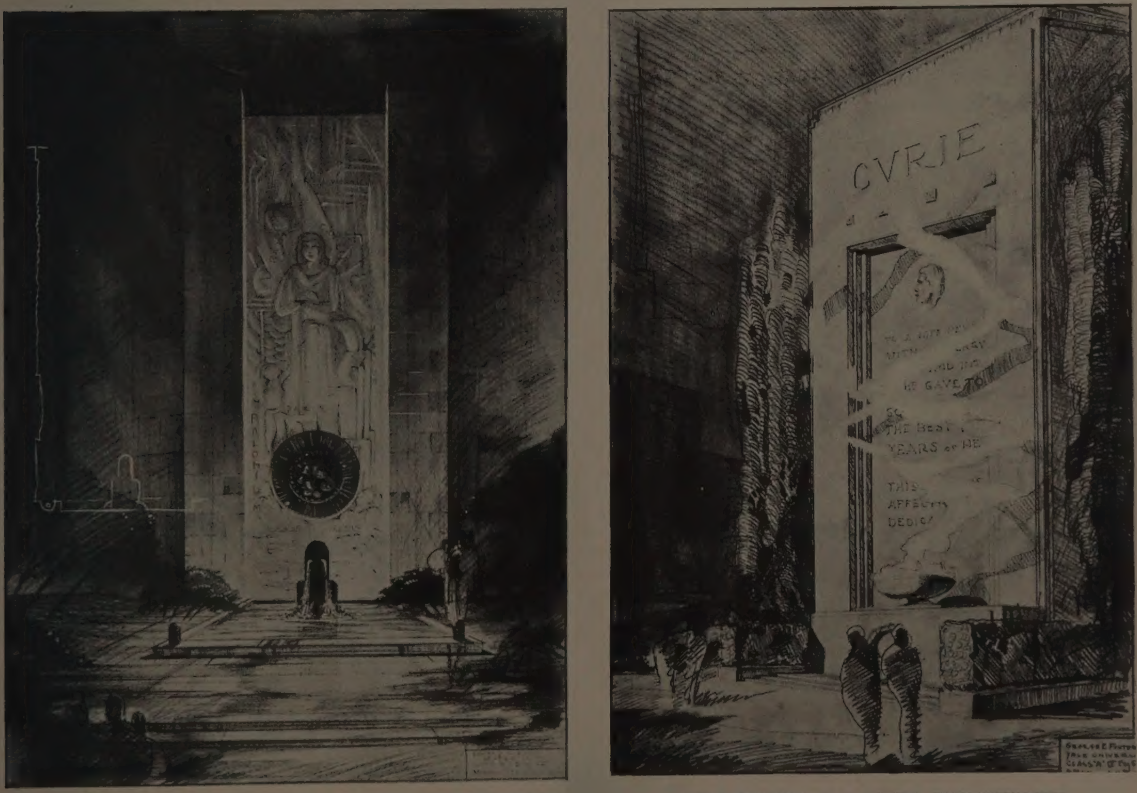
BY LEWIS G. ADAMS

The esquisses were very disappointing. In general the building, against whose splayed corner was to be placed the monument, was unreal or fantastic. Most of the solutions submitted did not treat the monument as an integral decorative treatment of the splay surface as required. Further, the scale in most cases was bad.

Very few students presented esquisses which successfully expressed the achievements or would perpetuate the memory of Mme. Curie. Many tombs were presented and frequent unsuccessful globes radiating with radium. Most of the esquisses were far too elaborate.

The esquisse presented by G. E. Foster of Yale University had the merit of simplicity and correct scale. The jury wondered how the bowl of steam was to be accomplished, but in spite of this defect the solution was considered to have dignity and interest and the sketch was well presented.

The other half mention awarded to E. G. Rigg of Carnegie Institute of Technology was considered the best of the integral decorative parti. The carving in the hands of an able stone carver and reflected in the pool would have considerable interest and dignity.



HALF MENTION—E. G. RIGG, CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

HALF MENTION—G. E. FOSTER, YALE UNIVERSITY

CLASS "A" ESQUISSE-ESQUISSE IV—A MONUMENT TO MADAME MARIE CURIE

DECORATION IN AN AVIATION TERMINAL

MURAL DECORATION PROGRAM VI

JUDGMENT APRIL 22, 1935

On the main wall over the Information Desk, this mural is to be located (see plan). It may or may not cover the entire wall surface—this is optional and at the discretion of the designer.

This mural may continue on all four walls, if desired, and is to express the magnitude of aviation.

It may be interpreted in any medium—as a mural painting, a fresco, or as a mosaic, as the competitor desires.

JURY OF AWARD

Edward Biberman
George Biddle
Ely Jacques Kahn
Hildreth Meiere
Ernest Peixotto

CRITIQUE

BY HILDRETH MEIERE

This problem offered an imaginative opportunity of which few of the contestants availed themselves, and still fewer showed any appreciation of the interior as a whole. Many of the best schemes for the room were weak in the decoration of the main wall and vice versa. A great many were ruined by errors in scale, mainly of over size.

The First Medal drawing of C. B. Gilbert, Beaux-Arts Atelier, was eminently successful and superbly presented.

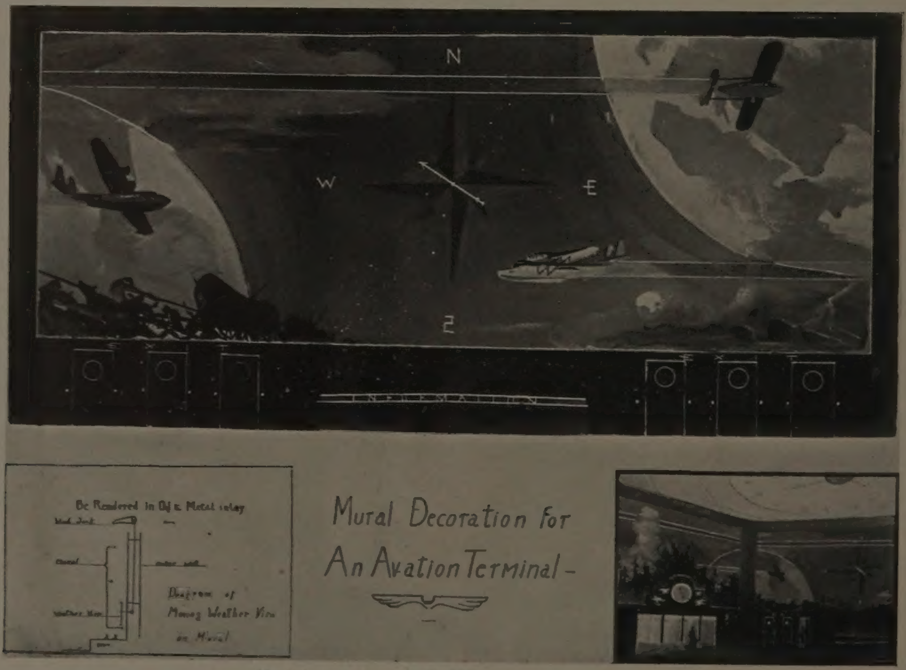
The First Medal drawing of J. McClusky of Ohlms School of Fine Arts, was a well organized unit with a dominant spot of color in the center. A ceramic panel in good taste and practical scale.

There was a fresh note in both these drawings, quite in keeping with a modern problem, with evidence of sound design and a good sense of interior decoration.

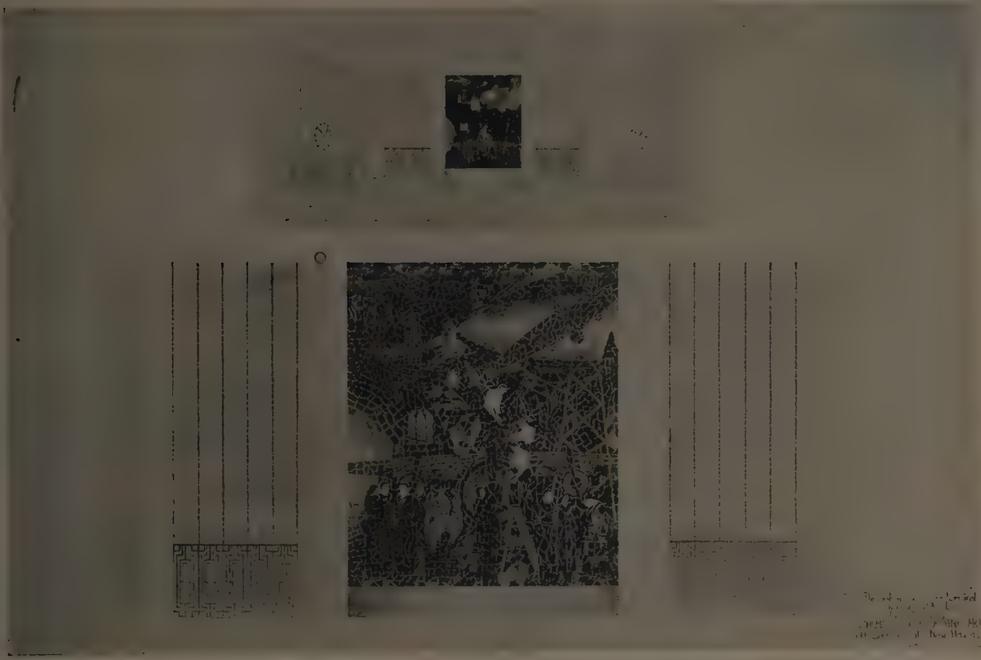
The Second Medals were all slightly banal in comparison, though having individual merit.

The drawing of K. Soldwedel, Yale University, had perhaps more imagination and sense of the immensity of space than any problem submitted, but it was somewhat heavy and depressing in colour, and the large compass that adorned the center was considered unfortunate.

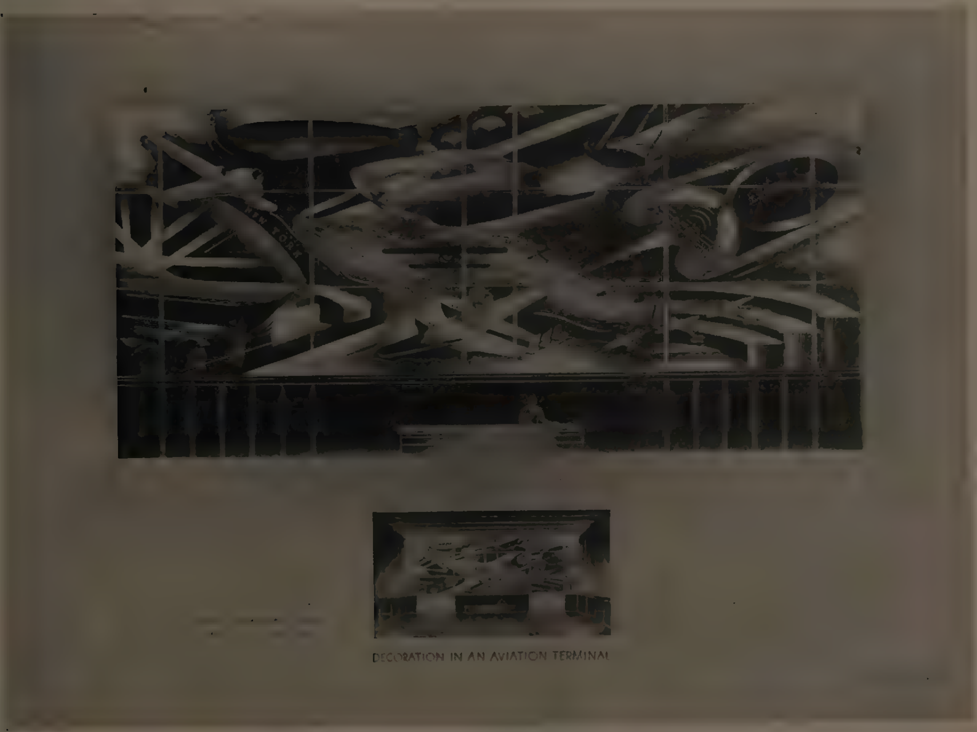
The design of H. H. Holbrook, Yale University, was also admired for a sense of spaciousness in keeping with the subject and the room. The pattern and organization of W. P. Thomas's design, Yale University, was well considered and skillfully handled.


N
W
E
S
INFORMATION
Be Rendered in Oil & Metal inlay
Diagram of Moving Weather Vane on Mural
Mural Decoration for An Avation Terminal -

SECOND MEDAL—K. SOLDWEDEL, YALE UNIVERSITY
MURAL DECORATION, PROGRAM VI—DECORATION IN AN AVIATION TERMINAL

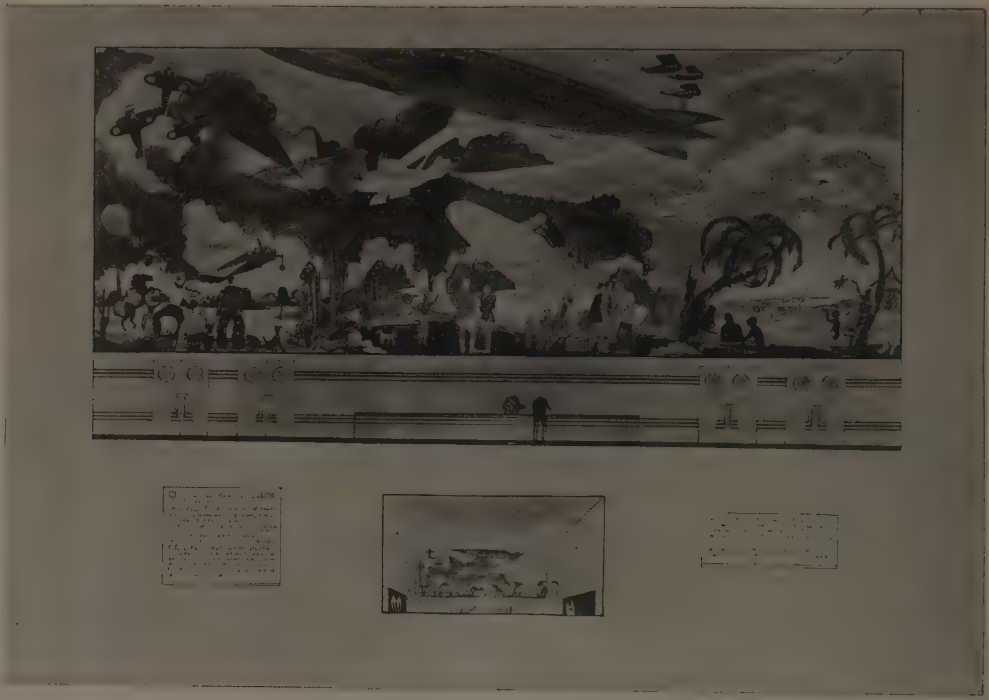


FIRST MEDAL—J. MC CLUSKY, OHLMS SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS

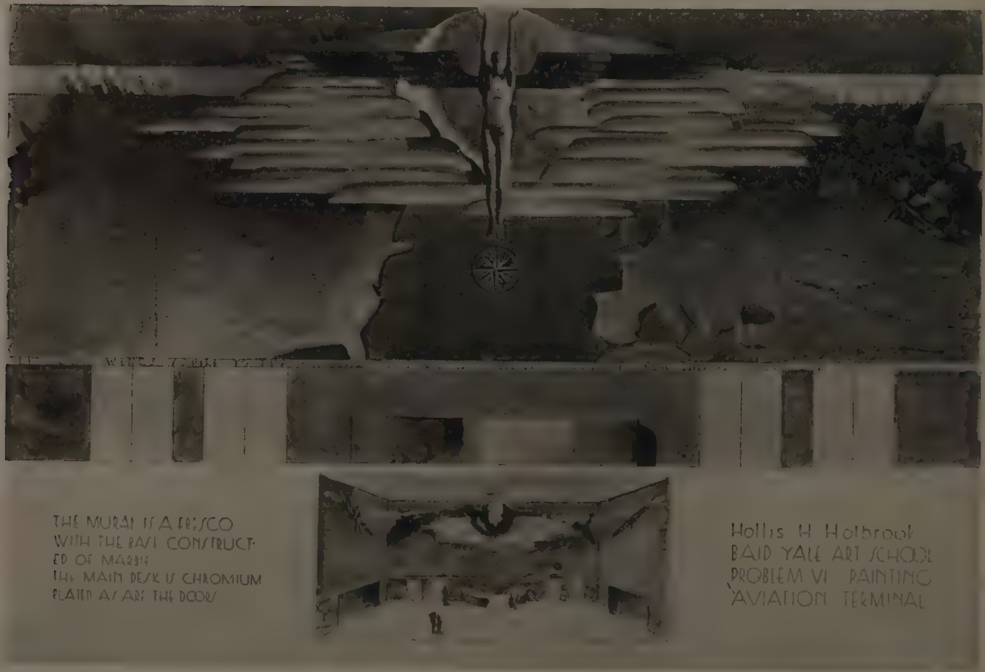

NEW YORK
DECORATION IN AN AVIATION TERMINAL

FIRST MEDAL—C. B. GILBERT, BEAUX-ARTS ATELIER

MURAL DECORATION, PROGRAM VI—DECORATION IN AN AVIATION TERMINAL



SECOND MEDAL—W. P. THOMAS, YALE UNIVERSITY



THE MURAL IS A FRESCO
WITH THE BASE CONSTRUCT-
ED OF MARBLE
THE MAIN DESK IS CHROMIUM
PLATED AS ARE THE DOORS

Hollis H Holbrook
BAID YALE ART SCHOOL
PROBLEM VI PAINTING
AVIATION TERMINAL

SECOND MEDAL—H. H. HOLBROOK, YALE UNIVERSITY

MURAL DECORATION, PROGRAM VI—DECORATION IN AN AVIATION TERMINAL

A RESEARCH HOSPITAL

CLASS A PROJET IV

JUDGMENT APRIL 23, 1935

A considerable appropriation has been made by one of the foremost scientific research Institutes in a large city for the intensive study of certain prevalent and little understood diseases.

In order to carry on this study the Institute proposes to build a research hospital. A doctor eminent in the field of medical research has been appointed director of the proposed hospital with a staff of specialists in various types of diseases.

The lot available for the hospital is 500 feet from east to west, extending 600 feet south of the present occupied property, and is bounded on the east, south and west by streets. The surroundings are such that there are no obstructions to outlooks to the west, south or east. The lot is level and the same grade as the Institute property to the north. A river 300 feet wide borders the street on the east.

It has been decided that 100 patients will provide adequate material for research and that in laying out the hospital portion it should be possible to divide these patients into groups of 15 to 20.

Each group would house the same disease and would be under the observation of a specialist in that type of disease. One of the groups should be all single rooms with private toilets. The remaining groups should each consist of an eight-bed ward, a four-bed ward and single rooms with private toilet; ward toilets and baths. In addition each group shall have an adjoining solarium, chart room, nurses' room and toilet; and treatment room.

One hundred and twenty-five square feet per patient is proper for the wards and the single rooms should not be smaller than 12 x 14 feet.

To each specialist attending a group of patients will be assigned 2,500 sq. ft. of laboratory space in as close proximity as possible to the groups, where he will have his office and assistants and carry on his research. 2,500 sq. ft. of laboratory space will also be assigned to the director and contain his office.

Provision for staff living quarters will be made elsewhere on the property; but provision for staff dining rooms shall be made for 40 doctors, one general dining room and one or two private dining rooms.

One serving kitchen may serve two adjoining groups of patients on the same floor and should be connected by service elevator to main kitchen.

A central kitchen should be built to take care of the entire plant, food being sent to the groups and the staff dining rooms for serving.

This central kitchen will contain: Receiving room, storeroom, refrigerators, preparation rooms, main kitchen, diet kitchen, bakery, butcher's shop, truck space, dish-washing and garbage room, and will require about 6,500 sq. ft.

This space should be carefully located for receiving supplies and sending food in trucks to the serving rooms.

A cafeteria, preferably adjacent to kitchen, should be provided to feed a total of 140 employees.

An X-Ray Department approximately 4,000 sq. ft. which need not be subdivided, with convenient access to patients and out-patients, is required.

Autopsy room, 600 sq. ft. with morgue, and an adjoining laboratory 400 sq. ft. accessible by elevators from groups and convenient to service entrance, is required.

Operating suite of 2,000 sq. ft. composed of: One operating room, Preparation room, etherizing room, recovery room, sterilizing and dressing rooms, scrub-up rooms for doctors and nurses, is required.

The administration should be adjacent and accessible to the main entrance lobby and shall contain: Information and telephone exchange, reception room, waiting room for visitors, offices of superintendent, director, and six others, seminar room seating 100, Out-patient department of 3,500 sq. ft. arranged to take care of admitting and discharging of patients.

General Notes:

Patients' rooms must have sun.

Daylight is desirable for the central kitchen.

It is desirable that the hospital be reasonably compact leaving space for tennis courts, gardens, and future development.

Steam, refrigeration and electricity will be provided through a tunnel from the Institute power plant.

JURY OF AWARD

Howard E. Bahr
C. W. Beeston
William L. Bottomley
Allmon Fordyce
Joseph H. Freedlander
Frederick G. Frost, Jr
Alfred Busselle, Jr.
Ethan Allen Dennison
John Theodore Haneman
William H. Gompert
Philip L. Goodwin
Harold V. Goubert

Edward S. Hewitt
Robert S. Hutchins
Perry Coke Smith
Charles L. Nutt
James W. O'Connor
Frank E. Perkins
Ely Jacques Kahn
Albert Kelsey
Alexander Knox
Harold Tatton
Leonard B. Wamnes
H. S. Waterbury

School Representatives:
B. K. Johnstone, Pennsylvania State College
George Dengler, University of Pennsylvania
Jean Labatut, Princeton University

CRITIQUE

BY ALLMON FORDYCE

From an advertisement in the "Hospital" number of the *Architect's Journal* of June 24, 1925. "The modern hospital is a triumph of the elimination of the detrimental and the unessential. Because of its absolute fitness to purpose its operation theatre—like the engine room of an ocean liner—is one of the most perfect rooms in the world."

Medical science asks architecture to march with it in the search for truth, the lack of which is intolerable, unhealthy, and deadly. The housing of a research hospital is a challenge to the architect to look at his own work with the same questioning attitude of the scientist who studies to relieve the sick.

The program as written called primarily for a study of plan from which at some future time mass and surfaces are to be generated. The research Institute demands, and the architect should also, a new kind of plan —an approach unhindered by the bondage of old forms—guided solely by principle, the only safe precedent.

Corbusier says, "The whole structure rises from its base and is developed in accordance with a rule which is written on the ground in the plan. A plan calls for the most active imagination. It calls for the most severe discipline also. A plan is not a pretty thing to be drawn, like a Madonna face; it is an austere abstraction." The program reads, "It is required that the final drawings be presented in a simple, direct manner, unrendered, the several services legibly named on the plans and section." The presentation of a plan limited to an expression of walls surrounding spaces, without the soporific aid of color and mosaic, is a dry looking thing, unless the arrangement of the various related parts function together as a unity in which event the plan will bear within itself a primary and pre-determined rhythm, requiring no "beauty aids".

A research hospital is not a general hospital. Its primary functions are study and experimentation. The patients are volunteers who hope to find relief from the latest study and experiments in their little understood diseases. They become in effect voluntary guinea pigs.

The plot was an ideal one for orientation, ample in size and had excellent exposures. The patients' rooms must have sun, therefore they should face south. A few of the solutions submitted faced the patients' rooms toward the southeast, taking advantage of the river view, and the morning sun which was thought by some of the jury to be more important than the west sun. The laboratories should as a general principle have the steady north light. The solariums should have as much sun as possible all day and should not be enclosed by three walls. Daylight was considered necessary for the central kitchen.

The problems were divided generally into two partis as to arrangement of groups, one in which each specialist had a separate floor, and the other in which two specialists were on one floor with mutual services in between.

The typical floor plan was considered first. The patients and their services should be entirely separated from the laboratories and the staff, particularly as the number of persons on the staff were greater than the number of patients. Separate vertical and horizontal circulation was most desirable for patients and staff. The visitors should have a separate stair and elevator, and access only to the patients' corridor. The grand staircase was vetoed. All stairs were required to be enclosed. The shape and size of elevators were considered for use of stretchers. These items all give the hospital character to the plan.

The main entrance floor plan was considered next. The first point looked for was the convenient access of the X-Ray department to patients and out-patients. The out-patients should have a separate building entrance and direct entrance to the X-Ray department without entering any part of the hospital not serving their needs.

The patients should have direct convenient vertical and horizontal circulation to this department without entering any public or staff space. One solution that met with favor was the X-Ray department located on the roof. It was pointed out that this reduced the dangerous fire hazard inherent in this department, however the projet which had this idea was voted down because the out-patients had no direct access by stair or elevator but had to wander through the other functions of the hospital to arrive at their destination.

First medals were awarded to three projets.

The design submitted by H. L. Blatner of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology received the unanimous vote of the jury. The functions of the staff, the patients and the out-patients and visitors are clearly separated. The court with the waiting room and cafeteria looking out upon it forms a pleasant feature. The X-Ray department is exceptionally well-placed for the convenient access of patients and out-patients. The light and airy kitchen with its well expressed functions is properly located. The well lighted corridors caused considerable discussion as very few plans had this desirable feature. The plan showed intelligent thinking on the function and relationship of the various parts. The arrangement of these functions produced a plan noteworthy in its form. The elevation in the harmonious arrangement of mass and surfaces expressed the same intelligent thought.

The drawing submitted by H. S. Long of the Georgia School of Technology was commended by the jury. The separate circulation for the staff is well located and expressed. It is unfortunate that a stairway was not provided next to the laboratory on the typical floors, as it would have expressed this function more clearly and would have provided a second means of egress in case of panic as one stair is not sufficient for a floor. There are no interior stairs to the basement of this plan. The X-Ray department is well placed in relation to the out-patients and patients. The visiting public is properly separated from the working part of the hospital. The kitchen and its service to the various floors is good. The staff is not well divided from the patients as both use the same circulation. There is no reason for the laboratory staffs to enter the patients' quarter. The elevation received praise from the jury.

The drawing of A. Novak of New York University is an excellent solution of the problem. The windows in the patients' rooms were properly shaped for the maximum south, southeast, and southwest exposures. The laboratory and staff were properly separated from the patients' section. The kitchen service to the patients' floors is good. The solarium is well located for exposure to light and sun and the river view. The drawing was made in white ink on brown paper—an effective presentation involving no little labor.

Eight Second Medal awards were made.

The projet of W. S. Allen of the University of Pennsylvania had the problem of separate means of circulation expertly solved. The public is kept entirely away from the hospital functions. The corridors are well lighted. This projet fulfilled in an excellent manner the requirements of the program.

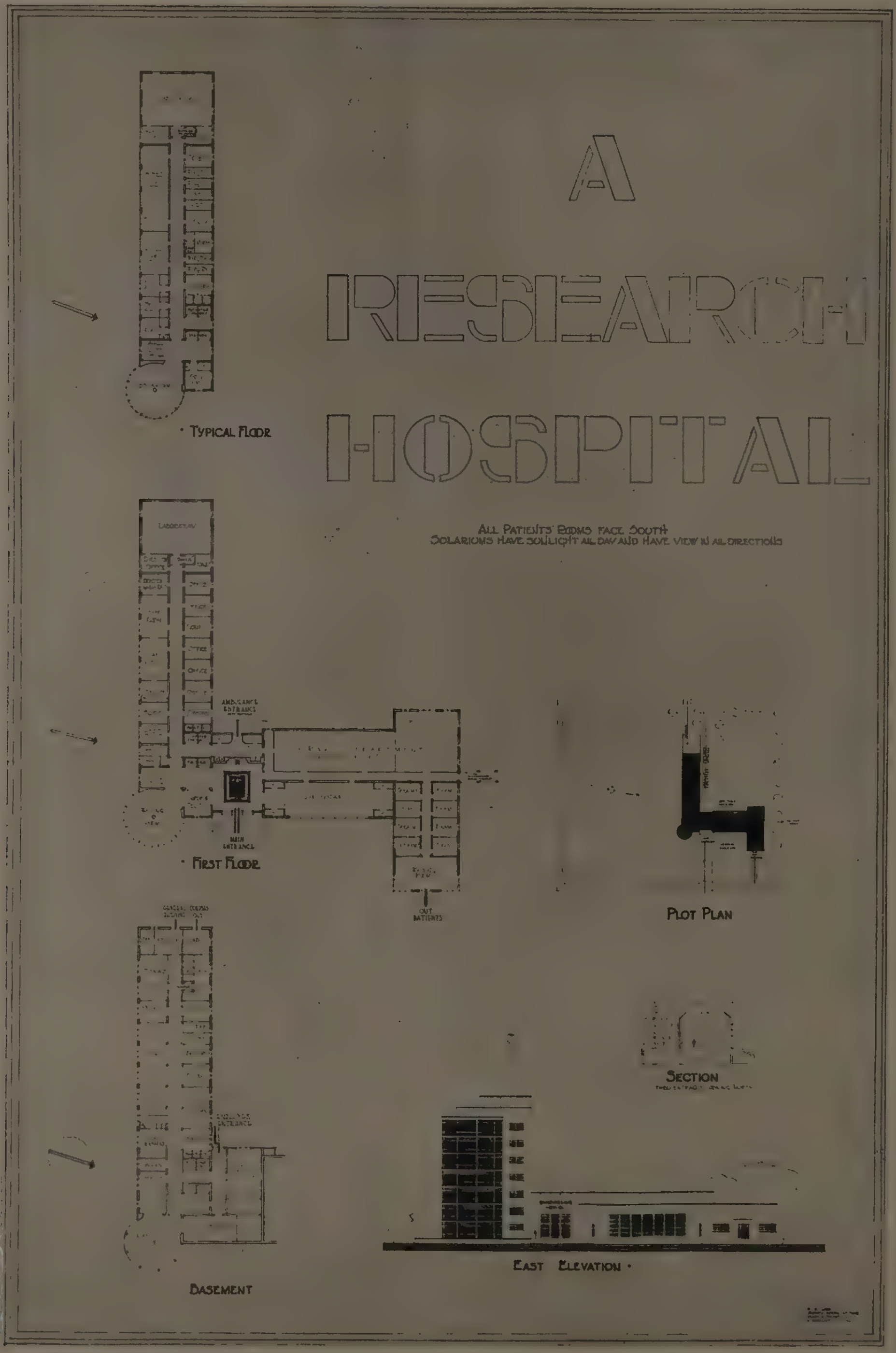
E. F. Iversen of New York University presented a solution of unusual form, containing excellent division of the various circulation functions. Some of the jury thought this design would be more effective built than drawn on paper, or rather tracing linen on which the drawing was made. The orientation of the building made the solarium particularly effective, as well as the patients' rooms view of the gardens and the river, all certainly part of a patient's mental cure.

M. C. Branch, Jr., of Princeton University met the requirements of the program in a straightforward fashion, using vertical circulation for the laboratory staff through the laboratories. The drawing of the plans was good, expressing both structure and character.

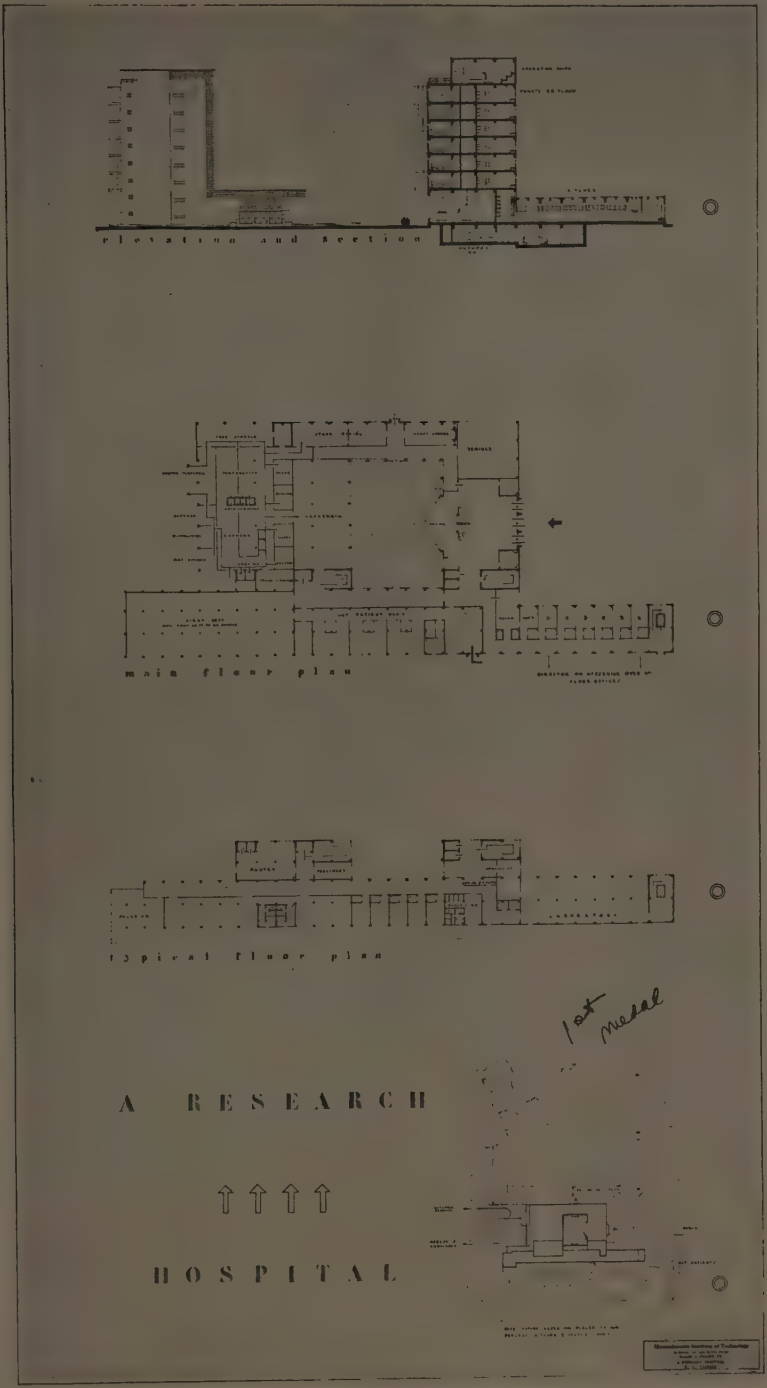
The projet of W. R. Thompson of the University of Pennsylvania, did not separate the circulation of the laboratory staffs from that of the patients. The patients and the staffs must use the public corridors and elevators. The plot plan is good, keeping the entrances of the ground out of the direct sight of the patients.

R. E. Drover, E. F. H. Stoyke and W. S. Kinne all of the University of Illinois and J. Ceruti of Princeton University presented solutions of the two groups on one floor scheme. The chief difficulties encountered in this type of plan were the crossing of the various means of circulation used by the patients, the staff and the visitors. Drover's solution of the patients' circulation to the X-Ray department showed the public lobby on the entrance floor separated from the elevator corridor, which would allow the moving of the patients to the X-Ray department only outside of visitors' hours,—this is perhaps the best solution of this function offered by these projets. The food service to the groups from the center kitchen was evidently the guiding motive in these symmetrical parties. The corridors of the four plans require artificial light. The plans are compact at the loss of other desirable features. The plans of Ceruti and Drover expressed well by poché and drawing hospital character.

As a group the drawings submitted to the jury showed a grasp of the problem and an attempt at solution which was highly satisfactory. The amount of work done on each projet is praiseworthy. A comparison with the Hospital program shown in the B.A.I.D. Bulletin of March 1932 shows a great advance in the quality of the thought and work presented.

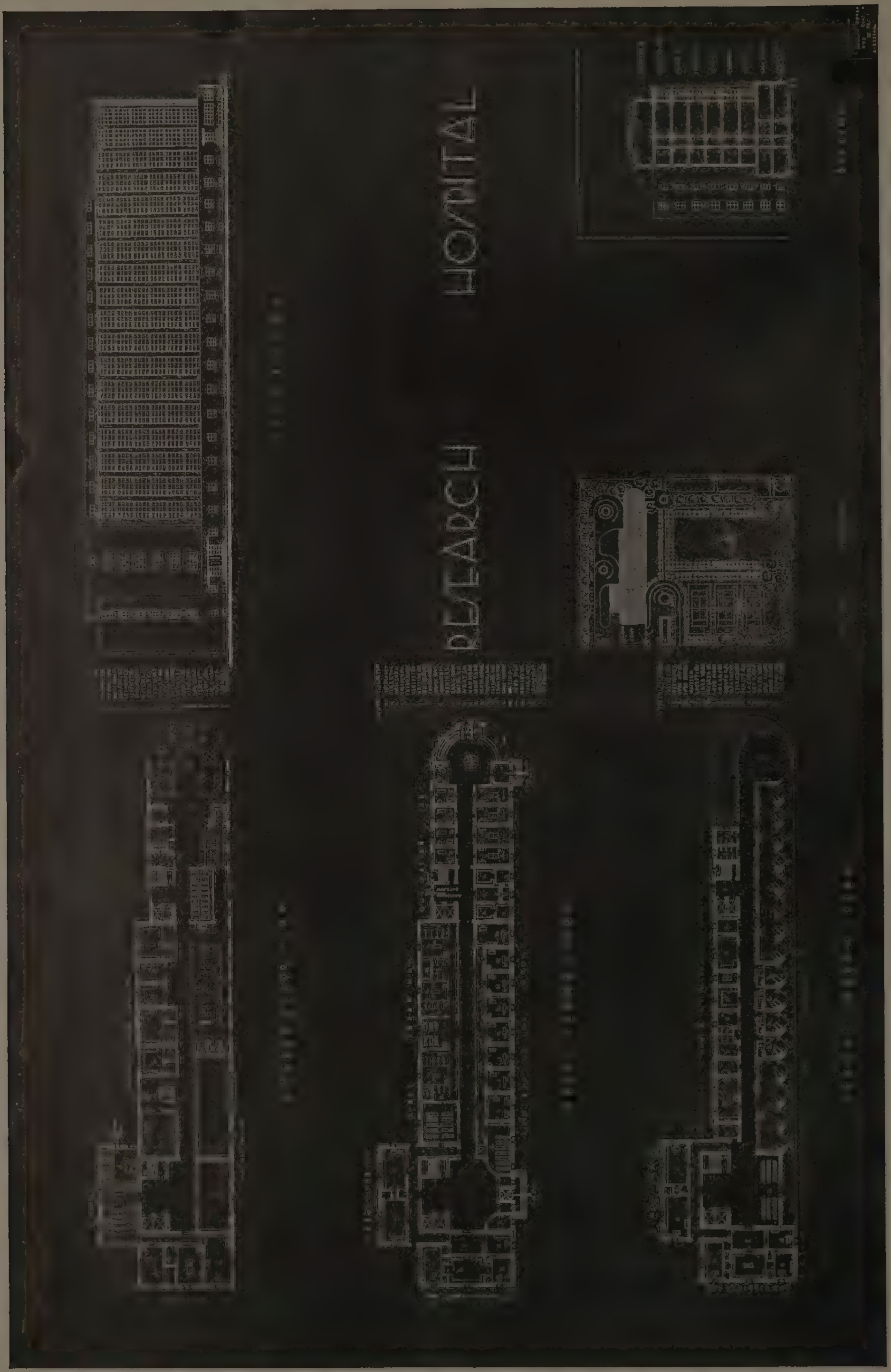


FIRST MEDAL—H. S. LONG, GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY
CLASS "A" PROJET IV—A RESEARCH HOSPITAL



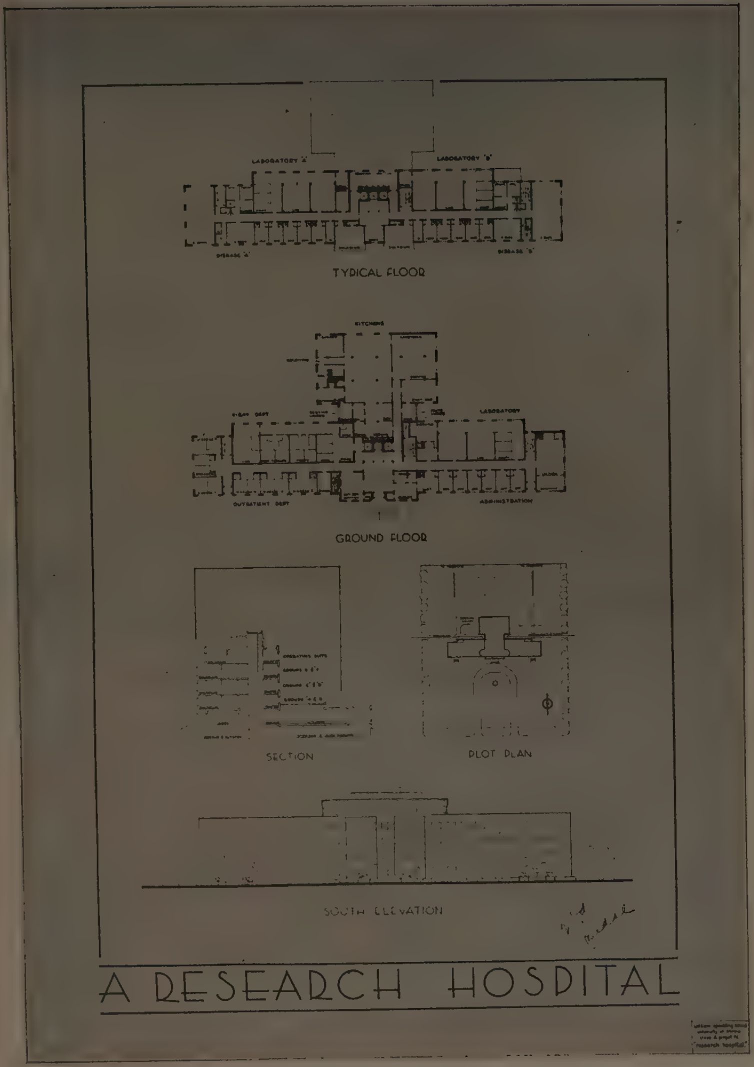
1st medal

FIRST MEDAL—H. L. BLATNER, MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN
CLASS "A" PROJET IV—A RESEARCH HOSPITAL

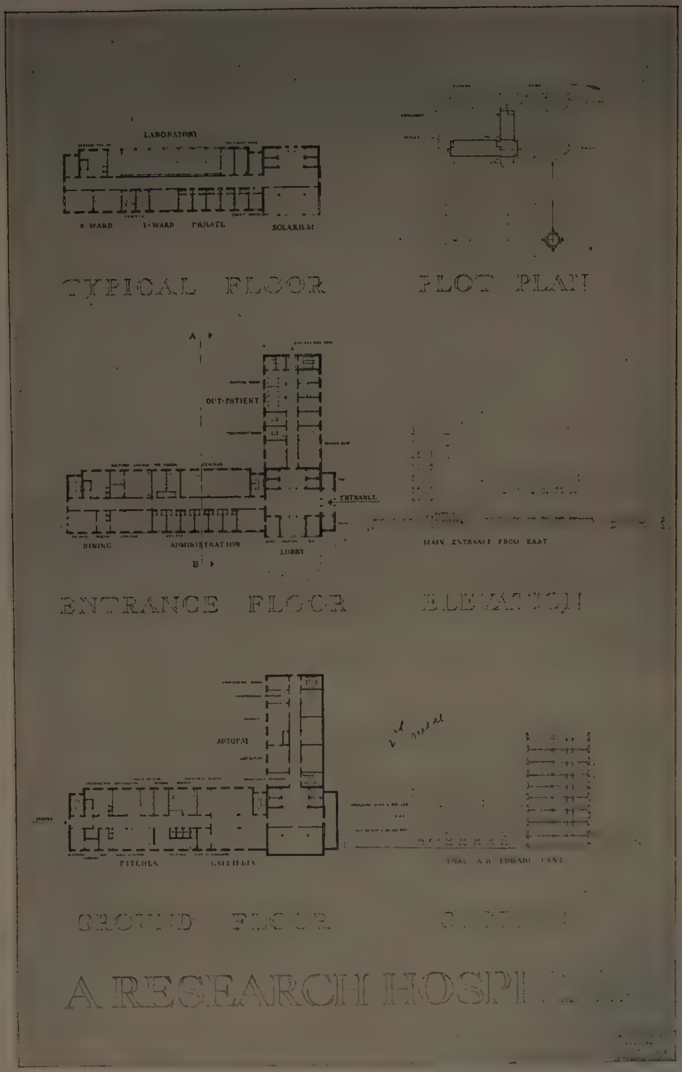


FIRST MEDAL—A. NOVAK, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

CLASS "A" PROJET IV—A RESEARCH HOSPITAL

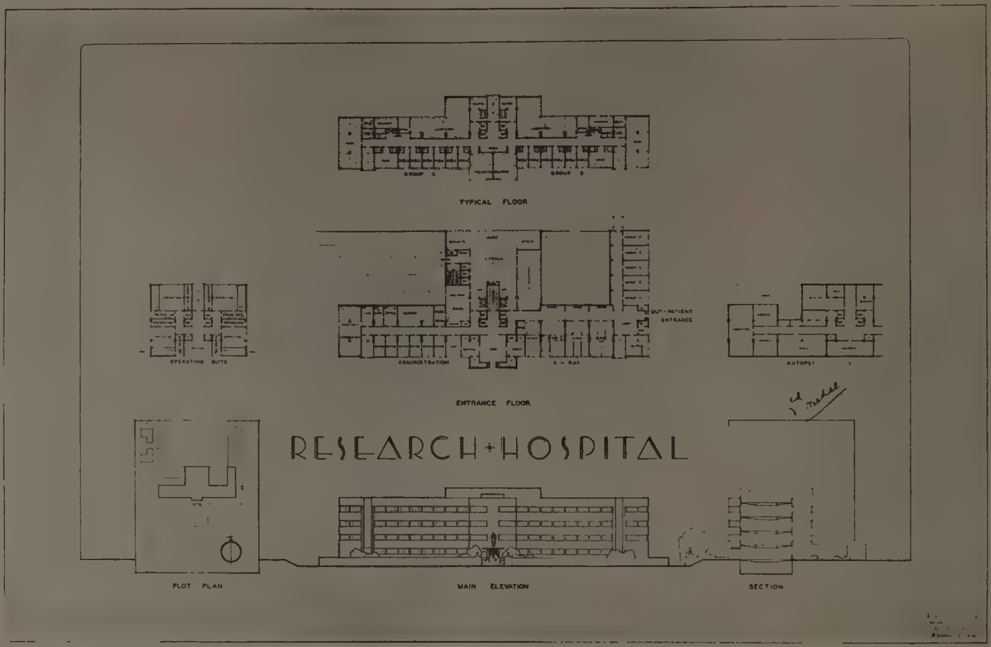


SECOND MEDAL—W. S. KINNE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

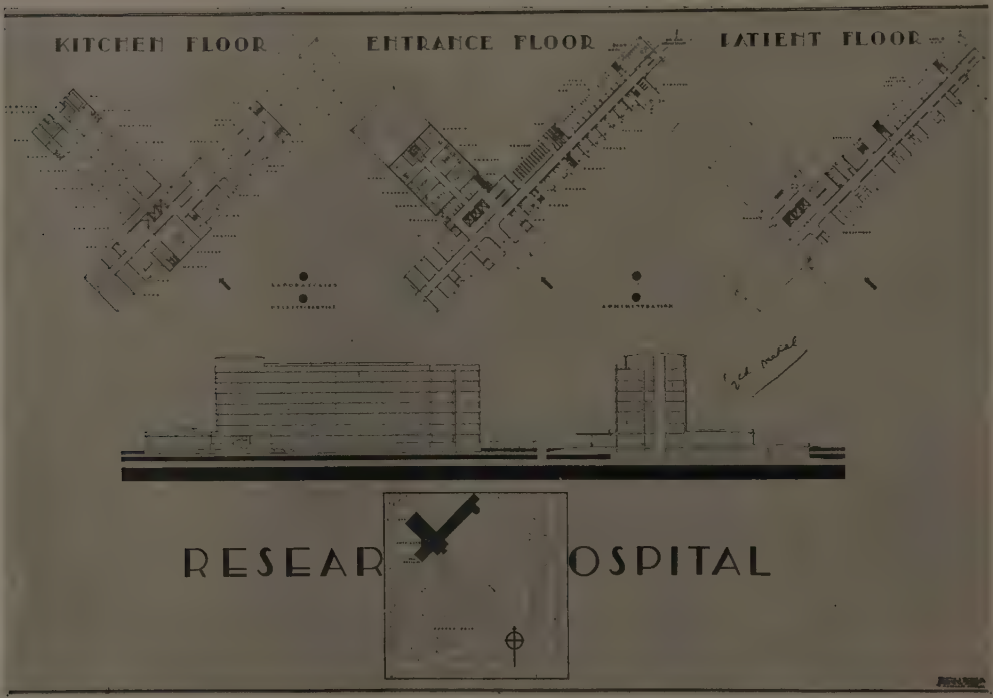


SECOND MEDAL—W. R. THOMPSON, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

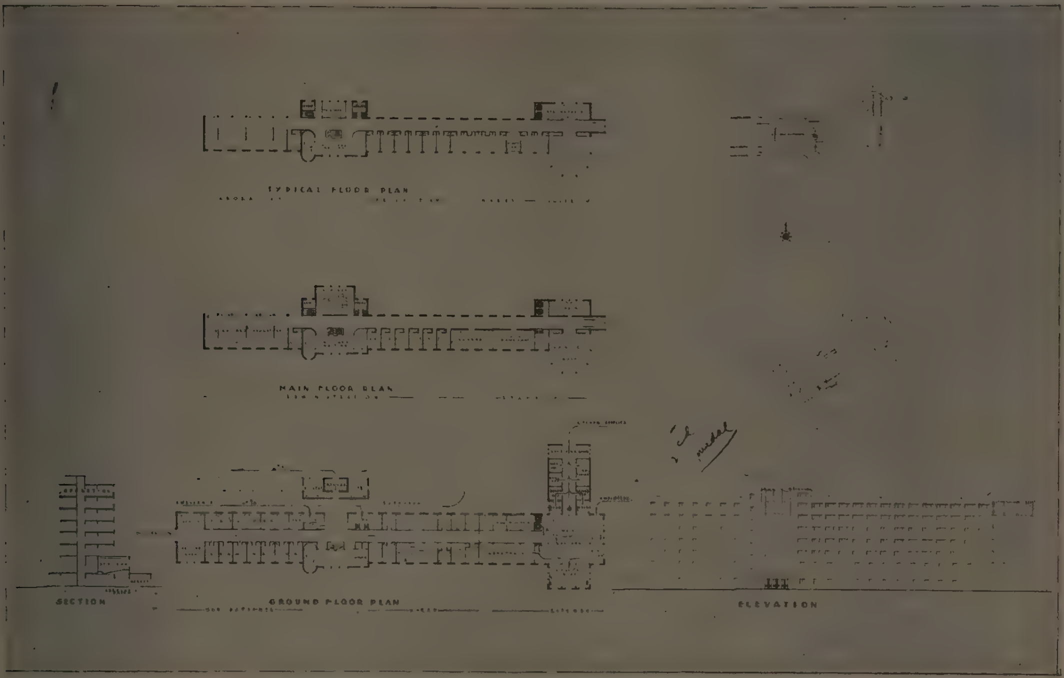
CLASS "A" PROJET IV—A RESEARCH HOSPITAL



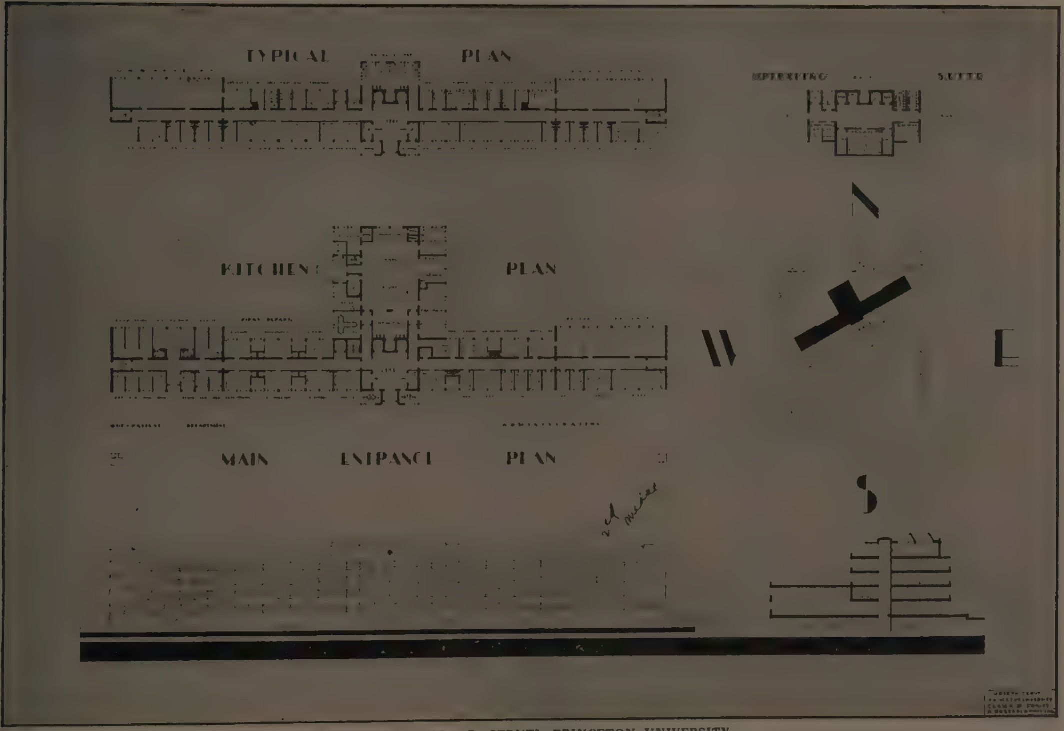
SECOND MEDAL—R. E. DROVER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



SECOND MEDAL—M. C. BRANCH, JR., PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
CLASS "A" PROJET IV—A RESEARCH HOSPITAL

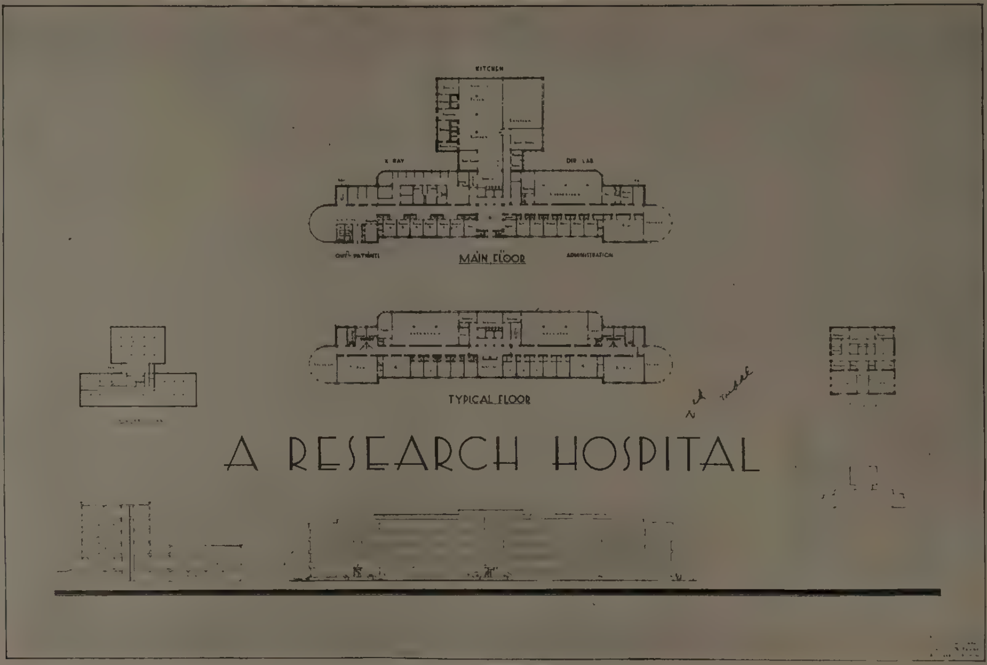


SECOND MEDAL—W. S. ALLEN, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

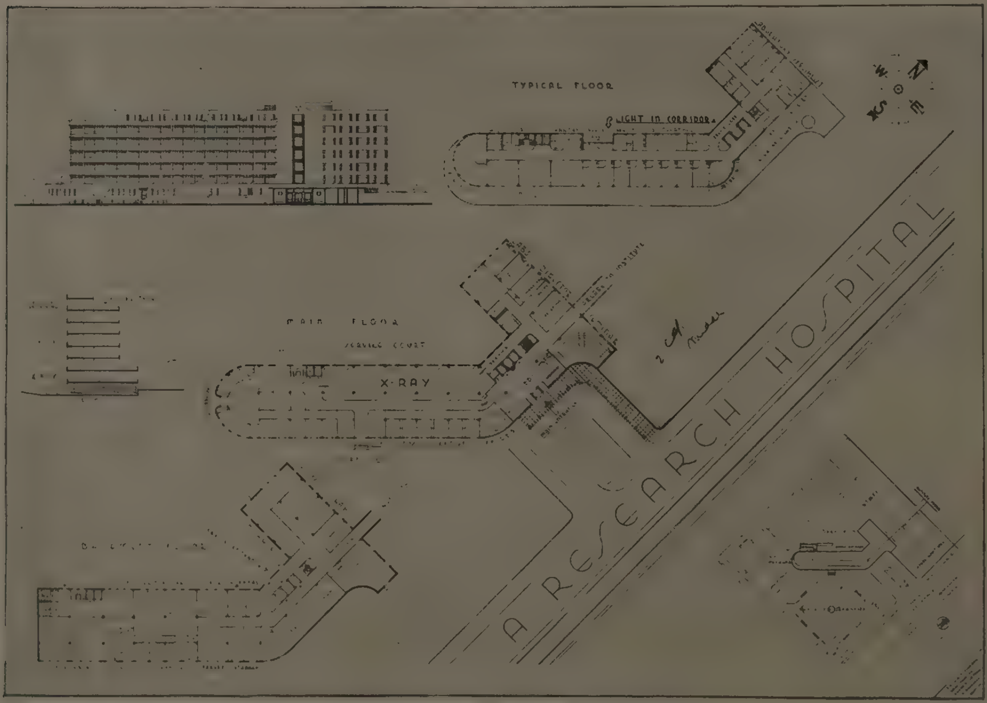


SECOND MEDAL—J. CERUTI, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

CLASS "A" PROJET IV—A RESEARCH HOSPITAL



SECOND MEDAL—E. F. H. STOYKE, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



SECOND MEDAL—E. F. IVERSEN, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

CLASS "A" PROJET IV—A RESEARCH HOSPITAL

A CIVIC FORUM

CLASS B ESQUISSE-ESQUISSE IV

JUDGMENT APRIL 30, 1935

The average citizen has under the present conditions an inadequate opportunity to voice his needs. The P. W. A., the A. A. A., the N. R. A., with their supporting taxes, vitally affect him now, and much similar legislation is forecast. To insure the sufficiency of such programs and to counteract the aggressiveness of interested minorities, the average citizen must take an active part in open forum discussions.

To make this majority more articulate, it is planned to build Civic Forums in centers of dense population. In the Forums the laboring man, the white-collar man, and the small capitalist can congregate to discuss and formulate ideas in a real spirit of democracy. The opinions expressed can be broadcast by radio and the voice of the people thus be heard.

The subject of this program is such a Civic Forum. Visually this Forum should represent the desire of the Government to help the average citizen, not to awe and impress. The necessary parts of the Forum are:

1. Large open area with one central rostrum and several speaking platforms.
2. Building to have:
    - A. Hall to seat 5,000.
    - B. Several halls to seat 200 each.
    - C. A score of small offices for citizens' organizations.
    - D. Administration Office.
    - E. Radio broadcasting suite.
3. Maximum Parking Space underground below elements 1 and 2.

The site is 400′ along a motor highway, 700′ along a major street which has subways below its surface, the other two sides being bordered by minor streets. The subway entrance occurs on the property at the intersection of one of the minor streets and the major street.

JURY OF AWARD

Frederick G. Frost
Perry Coke Smith
Lawrence C. Licht
William Van Alen

CRITIQUE

BY PERRY COKE SMITH

The jury considered the following as most important to express in this sketch:

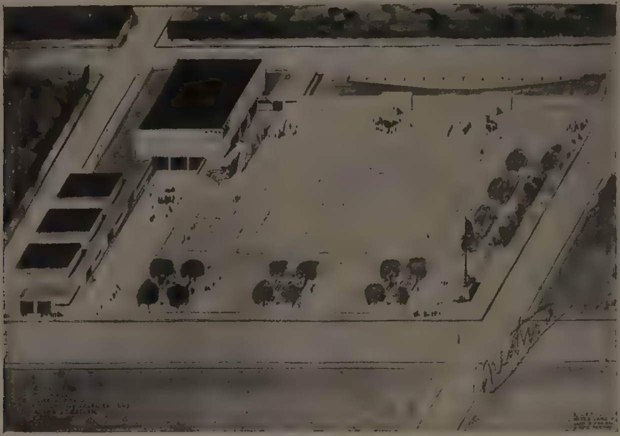
1. Placing the building or buildings to give the maximum use to the open areas.
2. Free circulation to the buildings not disturbing the open forums.
3. A clear and organized expression of the open forums as such.
4. Expression of function in the building forms.
5. Proper access to the parking space.

All of the sketches awarded Mentions expressed items 1, 3, and 4 excellently.

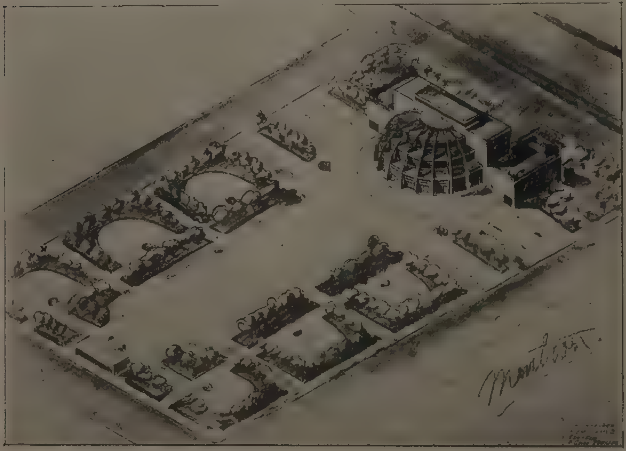
In R. R. Carter's sketch, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, item 2 is not as well considered as in the others. However, item 5 is very well handled, with adequate ramps on one of the minor streets away from the traffic of the highway.

E. Creel's sketch, University of Notre Dame, handled all items well except for a rather tortuous arrangement of ramps to the parking space. Circulation to the buildings was well worked out.

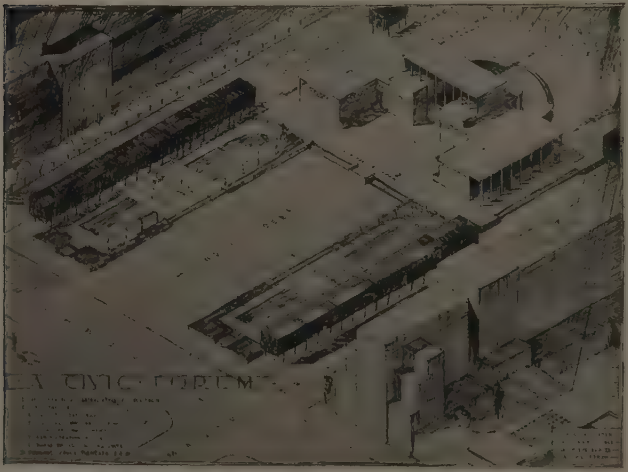
The separation of the outdoor speaking areas, with planting and the expression of circulation to them, was particularly fine in J. H. Callender's scheme, New York University. However, access to the parking space from the highway at the center of the block seemed to unnecessarily complicate the traffic problem.



MENTION—E. CREEL, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME



MENTION—J. H. CALLENDER, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY



MENTION—R. R. CARTER, OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE

CLASS "B" ESQUISSE-ESQUISSE IV—A CIVIC FORUM

AN ENGLISH WROUGHT IRON GATE AND GATE LODGE

ARCHAEOLOGY PROJET V

JUDGMENT APRIL 30, 1935

The Georgian Period in England is marked by a wealth of residential architecture of every type from the simplest house of one street facade to the elaborate country seat with its vast expanse of house, garden and field with all the accessories and embellishments which were part of a great establishment.

In the latter type, tradition common to all countries isolated the house itself from the public thoroughfares. The approach was a private drive from the entrance to the lands of the proprietor, which for seclusion required a means of control consisting of gates and porters' lodges. During the times of the Adam brothers we find that these gateways have assumed large and elaborate proportions, becoming much more than a barricade, and of a much more inviting aspect, heralding the sweeping vistas of the garden and the house itself. Wrought iron was an important part of the design whether designed by the Adams merely as an adjunct to the architecture or as by their illustrious predecessors who worked in iron for its own sake.

The subject of this projet is the design of such a gateway fronting on a main highway leading from London. The arrangement of the essential elements shall be left entirely to the discretion of the student but will provide for carriage and pedestrian entrances and an appropriate gate lodge or lodges. The gates and such other parts of the design as the student may choose shall be of wrought iron. Great stress should be laid on the quality of craftsmanship and structural design of the iron as well as on the architecture. The object is the blend of the two in a harmonious whole which shall be more in the spirit than the exact letter of the age.

The total width of the entrance motif and porter's facilities shall not exceed 100′.

Bibliography:

- Gardner, J. Starkie—English Ironwork of the 17th and 18th Centuries.
- Ebbetts, D. J.—Examples of Decorative Ironwork of the 17th and 18th Centuries in England.
- Geerlings, G. K.—Wrought Iron in Architecture.
- Tipping—English Homes.
- Adam, James and Robert—The Works in Architecture of James and Robert Adam.

JURY OF AWARD

Theodore E. Blake   Robert S. Hutchins   Lessing W. Williams   Thomas B. Temple

School Representative:
R. M. Krob, Columbia University

CRITIQUE

BY ROBERT S. HUTCHINS

The jury was unanimous in its opinion that the program indicated and permitted a considerable latitude. There was disappointment that the students in few cases, did more than depart slightly from precedent. Even then the departures were due to a large extent to inadequate rather than complete understanding of the period and the processes of its designers. The study of archaeology approaches its maximum value when by the study of the architectural example and its reflection of the life and spirit of its times it teaches an essential logic which is a universal for all periods.

The projet of J. P. Cone of Yale University was outstanding as a handsome presentation and showed an adequate understanding not only of the iron work of the period previous to the Adams brothers but a considerable devotion to its delineation. The architectural forms, however, were not very satisfactory in their relation to the whole composition.

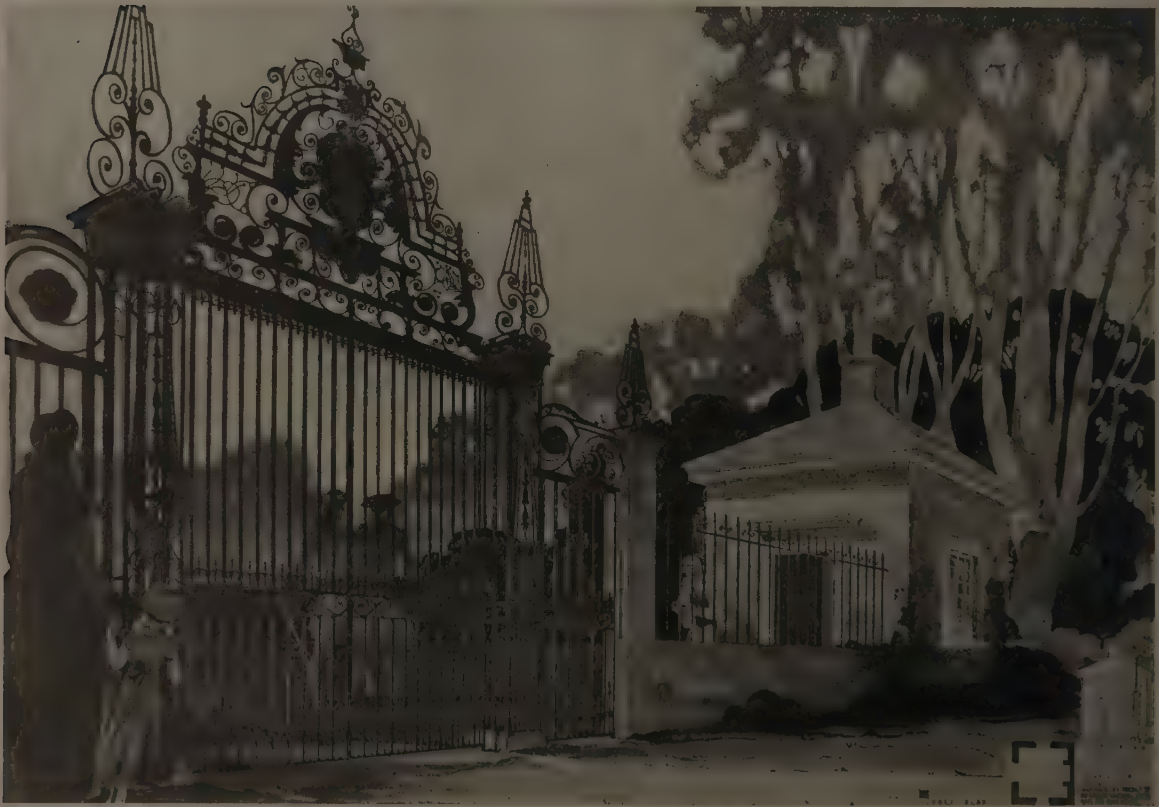
The First Mention design of A. N. Robinson, Jr., of Georgia School of Technology was admired for the character of the ironwork and for its happy combination with the architecture of the central motif. J. M. Lee's projet, University of Notre Dame, was in some ways thought to be the best of all. The means of presentation was both forceful and very suitable in its simplicity. Though fairly close to precedent it showed careful and tasteful modification. There was no more satisfactory problem as a design in the judgment. The jury objected justifiably to the placing of a great central mass in the middle of the vista. The iron was typically Adam and though less fine in itself than the earlier iron it combined well with the masonry forms.

R. Worcester, Princeton University, in his design showed a very neatly and carefully drawn gateway rather directly inspired from the Adams brothers. It was typical of a large number of projets and was selected as the one which showed more careful presentation and indicated more study. The jury objected to the omission of pedestrian entrances as an element of the composition.

The jury was of one mind in the opinion that no projet submitted was worthy of a medal, although generally speaking the average was of a fairly high quality.

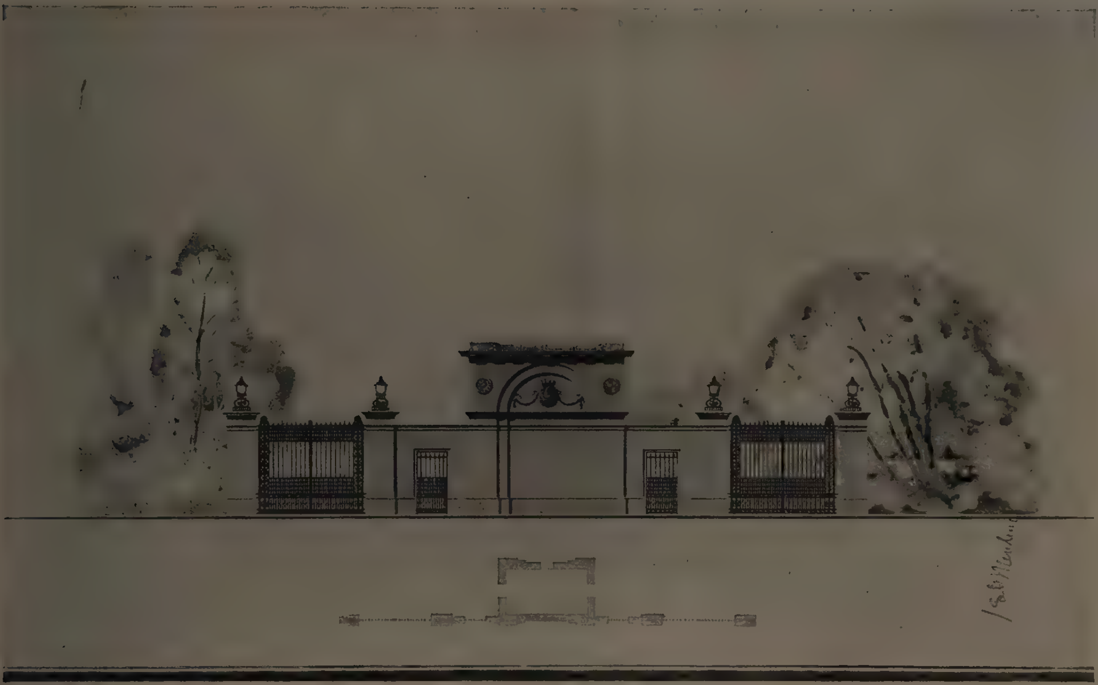
The following points were considered of major importance in the judging:

1. Character and composition of iron work and architecture as a whole and understanding of the forms of the period.
2. The parti as related to the site and the inclusion of the elements required in the program.
3. Originality within the limits of taste and the program.
4. Excellence and discrimination in the presentation.

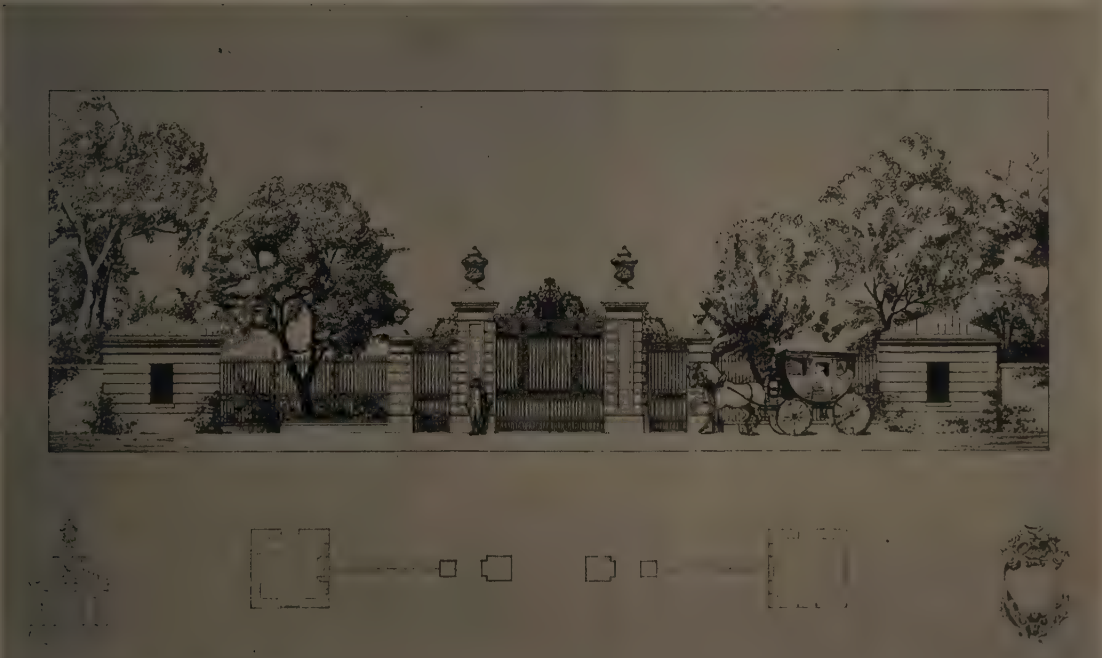


FIRST MENTION—J. P. CONE, YALE UNIVERSITY

ARCHAEOLOGY PROJET V—AN ENGLISH WROUGHT IRON GATE AND GATE LODGE

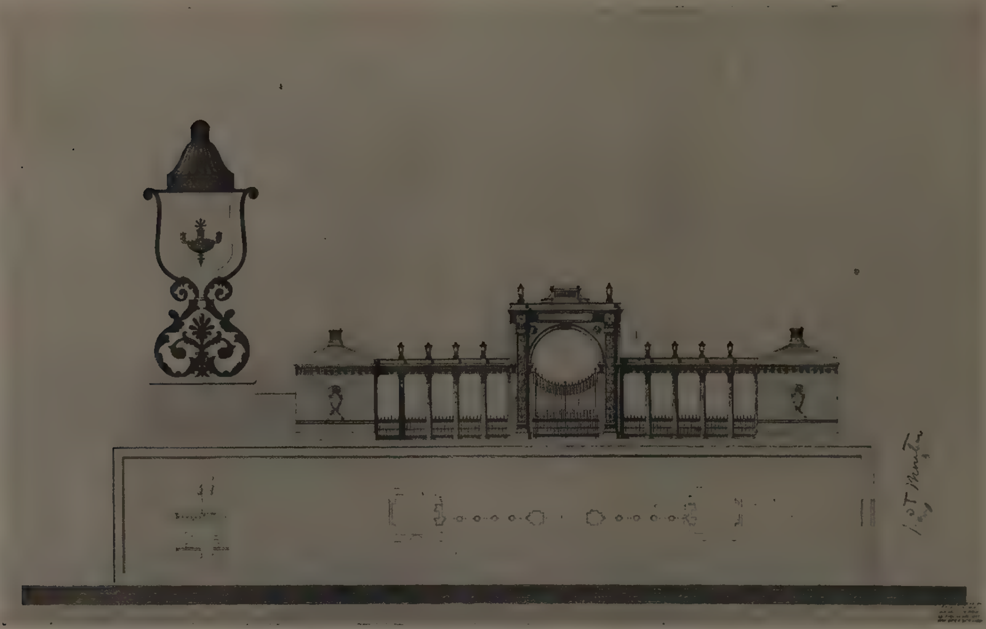


FIRST MENTION—J. M. LEE, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

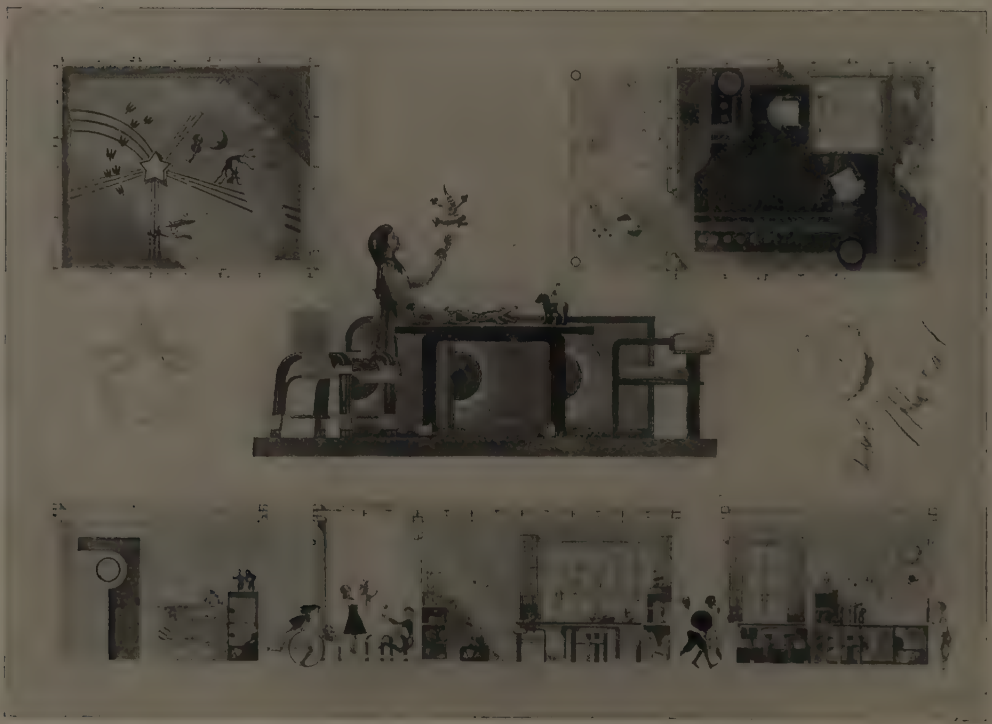


FIRST MENTION—A. N. ROBINSON, JR., GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY

ARCHAEOLOGY PROJET V—AN ENGLISH WROUGHT IRON GATE AND GATE LODGE



FIRST MENTION—R. WORCESTER, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
ARCHAEOLOGY PROJET V—AN ENGLISH WROUGHT IRON GATE AND GATE LODGE



SECOND MEDAL—J. FLEISHER, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
ELEMENTARY INTERIOR DESIGN V—A CHILD'S PLAYHOUSE

A CHILD'S PLAYHOUSE

ELEMENTARY INTERIOR DESIGN V

JUDGMENT APRIL 30, 1935

It is proposed to decorate and design the interior and furnishings of a portable playhouse which is to serve for children between the ages of four and eight years.

The playhouse consists of one room 8 by 10 feet with a ceiling height of 5 feet 6 inches, and a porch at one end four by eight feet. There are to be three windows, one in each wall. The entrance door is to be in the fourth wall opening on the porch. The size and position of the windows and door are left to the competitor.

In planning the furnishings and decorations, ample provision should be made for an orderly arrangement, and for the storing of toys.

JURY OF AWARD

John D. Boyd
Henry F. Bultitude
Ward Fenner
Paul F. Simpson
Otto Teegen
Leonard B. Wamnes

CRITIQUE

BY WARD W. FENNER

This problem called for a light and gay treatment which was pretty well achieved by a majority of the competitors, but unfortunately in some cases was entirely nullified by bad draughtsmanship or sloppy rendering. One submission seemed to have real merit, but the competitor had used as a background for the entire sheet his wall-paper pattern, which made it so difficult to read that the jury were forced to pass it by.

Several of the designs were almost equally good, but the projet submitted by J. Fleisher, University of Pennsylvania, included more of the desirable points than the others and the good draughtsmanship and charming use of color placed it definitely in the medal class.

This projet was the best of those in which the work table was set in the corner with excellent light, leaving the rest of the floor quite free and usable, a real advantage. In a room as small as that called for, the arrangement of the furniture was highly important, and preference was given to the designs that allowed a maximum amount of floor space unencumbered by built-in or heavy furniture. It was this point that kept from consideration of a higher award one projet that was beautifully drawn and otherwise very satisfying, but which was so crowded with furniture that there was very little floor space left for the children.

The drawing of J. P. Cone, of Yale University, was handsomely presented, but the plan was not quite as open as it might have been, and the use of so much pattern in the floor, walls and ceiling was disturbing.

The cleverness of the conception, and the excellent presentation of the details by K. S. Slobodien, of New York University, almost carried it farther, but it was not considered quite in the medal class.

A LIVING ROOM IN AN ADOBE HOUSE

ADVANCED INTERIOR DESIGN V

JUDGMENT APRIL 30, 1935

The owner of a house in New Mexico has formed a collection of old pottery found in the vicinity by the Indians. This he wishes to display in the living room of his adobe house.

The room is 14 feet by 25 feet by 9 feet high, with a door 2′6″ by 7′6″, in the centre of one of the narrow walls and a fireplace on the opposite wall There are six windows, two on each long wall and one each side of the fireplace, which are small owing to the brilliant sunshine, with deep reveals and high sills.

The ceiling has beams evenly spaced filled between with adobe. The walls are adobe and should be painted to counteract the sunshine. A stencil frieze should be provided on the wall under the beams, the design to be based on that found on old vases. Simple draw curtains of Indian weave should be designed. The room is to be furnished appropriately including electric light fixtures.

JURY OF AWARD

John D. Boyd
Henry F. Bultitude
Ward W. Fenner
Paul F. Simpson
Otto Teegen
Leonard B. Wamnes

CRITIQUE

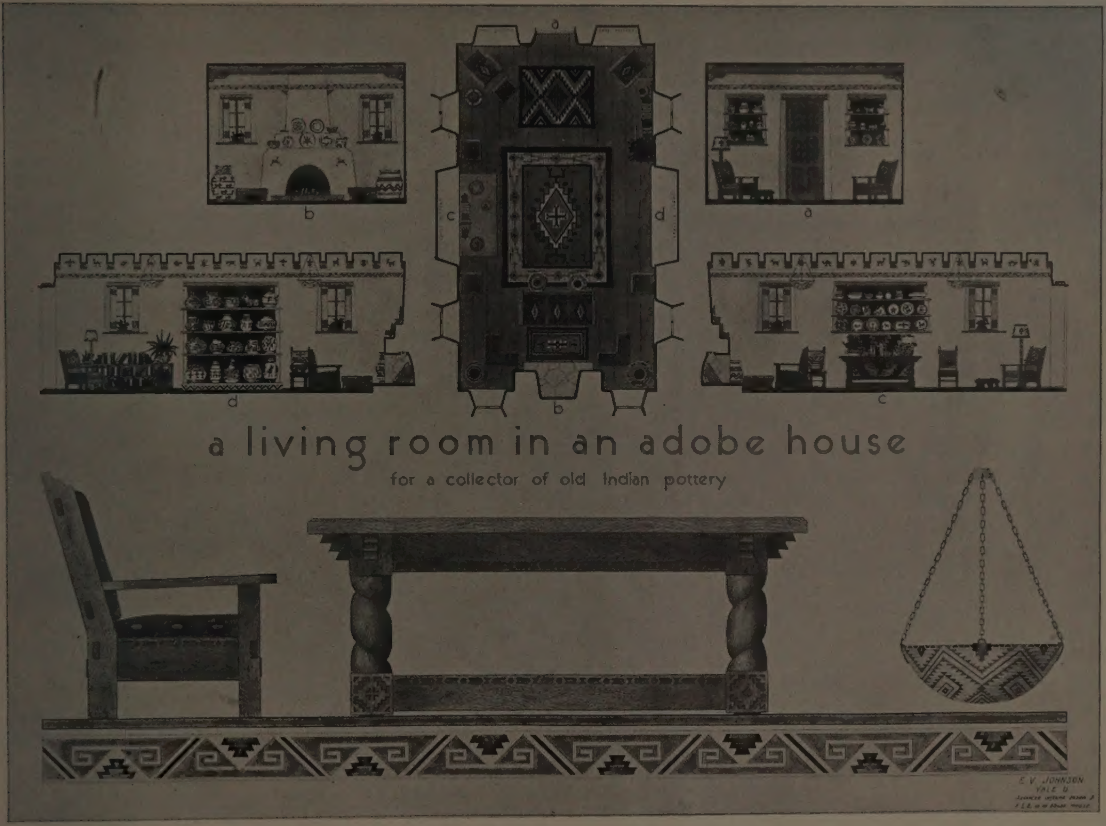
BY OTTO TEEGEN

Two interpretations were given to this problem by the students, (1) that the owner of the house was a collector who wished to make the living room a sort of museum for his pottery, in which case his collection dominated the room, and (2) that although the owner was interested in pottery, such a collection was to be displayed in his living room in an important manner, but still as only one of several items of decoration in that room. The jury held to the second of these, and, therefore, considered not only the disposition of the pottery but the adjuncts that went to make up the character and livability of the room.

In general both plans and elevations were too cluttered up with furniture of dubious Adobe character, Navajo rugs, wall brackets, disturbing ceiling patterns, besides the scattering of pottery. A good many made the stenciled frieze, called for in the program, much too important an element, the color and design of which conflicted appreciably with the painted beamed ceiling. The windows, in most cases, were kept in good relation to the size of the room and with consideration of the amount of light penetrating them. The colors used on walls and wood surfaces were a trifle sombre, whereas some of the colors used on rugs and curtains were too intense and inharmonious.

The only Second Medal award, that of E. V. Johnson, Yale University, was the best projet submitted. The furniture in the room was well grouped, the pottery was given an important but not too dominant a setting. The ceiling was handled well and the stenciled frieze kept in good relation to it. Besides, and most important, this design had the robust character of an adobe room and all the details from furniture to lighting fixtures were in harmony. It was a pleasant contrast to the many designs submitted that looked like Greenwich Village tea shops with a few borrowed Italian chairs and rustic wall brackets.

T. Danahy, University of Illinois, had a particularly interesting location for his pottery, and J. Stein, also of the University of Illinois showed imagination not only in displaying the pottery but in developing an unusual interior in wood.


a
b
c
d
a
d
c
b
a living room in an adobe house
for a collector of old Indian pottery
E V JOHNSON
YALE U

SECOND MEDAL—E. V. JOHNSON, YALE UNIVERSITY
ADVANCED INTERIOR DESIGN V—A LIVING ROOM IN AN ADOBE HOUSE

REPORTS OF JUDGMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

CLASS B PROJET IV
AWARDS

A KINDERGARTEN
243 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

AGRIC. AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF TEXAS:
HALF MENTION: A. A. Neuner.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:
FIRST MENTION: L. Kaplan.
MENTION: H. Beckwith, C. H. Schreiber, M. T. Sumner, L. Van Scoyoc, W. S. Wieting.
HALF MENTION: M. Bejcek, V. J. Chiappe, C. Pfeffer, B. H. Stein, I. Viehe-Naess, J. Levin.
NO AWARD: 3.
HORS CONCOURS: V. G. Wandmayer, A. Goodman, I. Shapiro.

BEACON HILL SCHOOL OF DESIGN:
HALF MENTION: P. M. Cole.
NO AWARD: 3.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:
FIRST MENTION: R. H. Adams.

MENTION: D. R. Courtney, H. T. Elden, J. C. Harms, J. K. Hess, W. C. Livingston, J. T. Nichols, A. R. Ruprecht, W. F. Slocum, J. W. Spotz.

HALF MENTION: E. A. Avner, N. J. Bell, M. M. Black, G. W. Brown, K. D. Brown, F. C. Brunner, F. Burroughs, F. J. Chopik, M. W. Chubb, J. R. Culler, M. J. Else, C. G. Gable, W. F. Garrity, W. A. Haller, J. B. Hughes, B. Leuin, A. M. Leyh, G. E. Miller, M. Patt, S. R. Patterson, H. A. Schwartz, J. K. Shear, J. N. Sill, J. F. Thomas, J. C. Wessenauer, J. R. Wohlsen.

NO AWARD: 10.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:
HALF MENTION: J. M. Baer, R. T. Daniel, J. E. Dundin.
NO AWARD: 7.
HORS CONCOURS: A. O. Goenner.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE:
HALF MENTION: H. Pratt.

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W.R.U.:
MENTION: P. K. Barnes.
HALF MENTION: J. W. Akeroyd, J. Albert, E. R. Hemsath, I. S. Korach, H. F. Redinger, K. V. Shimmon, B. Smith, F. L. Whitney.

ATELIER DENVER:
NO AWARD: 1.

DREXEL INSTITUTE:
FIRST MENTION: C. H. Fulker, Jr.
HALF MENTION: A. G. McDermond, F. L. Petrillo, G. F. Werner, Jr.

ATELIER ESCHWEILER-MILWAUKEE:
NO AWARD: 1.

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY:
MENTION: G. Crampton.
HALF MENTION: J. M. Berry, Jr.
NO AWARD: 5.

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY:
HALF MENTION: M. R. Arias, P. H. Fuller, H. F. Kastner, L. H. Robertson, W. I. Rosamond, H. C. Rosenberg.
NO AWARD: 2.
HORS CONCOURS: J. A. Houser.

ATELIER GNERRE:
HALF MENTION: S. Miraldi, H. E. Zazzi.
HORS CONCOURS: P. A. Froelich.

JOHN HUNTINGTON POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE:
MENTION: F. A. Bielak.
HALF MENTION: A. W. Harris, Jr., A. R. Szabo.
NO AWARD: 1.

ATELIER LICHT:
HALF MENTION: J. W. Saunders.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE:
HALF MENTION: A. Fallotico.
NO AWARD: 7.

ATELIER MILLS:
HALF MENTION: C. F. Sullivan.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:
MENTION: J. W. Franklin, V. A. Girone, S. J. Glaberson, K. S. Slobodien.
HALF MENTION: A. A. Arbeit, H. Bartos, J. H. Callender, L. E. Denslow, A. J. Mascolo, M. J. Sergio, H. Tolmachoff.
NO AWARD: 3.

OKLAHOMA AGRIC. AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE:
FIRST MENTION PLACED: G. W. Edwards.
FIRST MENTION: B. Bond, E. Gamble.
MENTION: R. R. Carter, W. W. Caudhill, R. W. Jones, D. K. White.
HALF MENTION: J. E. Sanders, T. M. Sullivan.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE:
FIRST MENTION: A. Brooks.
MENTION: H. C. Stuckeman.
HALF MENTION: H. W. Huffman, F. W. Kessler, J. A. Roope.
NO AWARD: 1.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY:
MENTION: R. W. Olson, R. L. Worcester.
HALF MENTION: H. G. Davenport, G. W. Locke, F. C. Thum.
NO AWARD: 1.

ATELIER RECTAGON OF BUFFALO:
HALF MENTION: C. E. Donath.
NO AWARD: 1.

SAN FRANCISCO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB:
HALF MENTION: Frank W. Trabucco.
NO AWARD: 1.

T SQUARE CLUB ATELIER OF PHILADELPHIA:
FIRST MENTION: A. H. Borz.
MENTION: T. McDowell, C. A. Mettee.
NO AWARD: 1.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:
FIRST MENTION PLACED: V. Aleks, J. H. Crammer, P. Ettington, T. Q. Hoffman, W. L. Weaver.
FIRST MENTION: L. V. De Witt, A. W. Franzen, H. M. Gehm, T. J. Russell, R. Stuermer, A. R. Williams.
MENTION: O. J. Baker, B. E. Freitag, A. Hennighausen, V. J. Miller, E. Wasserman.
HALF MENTION: E. H. Fairbank, C. R. Foley, B. Knipp, H. H. Meinberg, F. W. Schurecht, W. Shinderman.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI:
NO AWARD: 1.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME:
MENTION: J. K. Tingley.
HALF MENTION: E. R. Creel, J. M. Lee, D. W. Love, J. D. Murphy.

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA:
HALF MENTION: M. E. Miller.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:
MENTION: C. P. Andrade, A. P. Becht, J. G. Jones, C. B. Stoye.
HALF MENTION: F. L. Baldwin, G. N. Blair, H. Leszczynska, D. W. MacPherson, H. J. Perry, A. H. Van Keuren, C. H. Wheeler, J. W. Wright.
NO AWARD: 4.

YALE UNIVERSITY:
FIRST MENTION: R. H. Licht, D. P. Maier, E. M. Williams, Jr.
MENTION: E. Boyle, H. H. V. Bradley, J. S. Burrows, Jr., B. G. Chapman, W. W. Cummer, 2nd, E. A. Gerner, E. E. Giles, S. L. Klein, K. Smith.
HALF MENTION: R. M. Beder, G. S. Bennett, W. A. Briggs, J. R. Gillie, R. G. Hartshorne, Jr., C. H. Yasko, A. D. Mackintosh D. R. Scholes, M. Spatz.
HORS CONCOURS: J. Z. Jerome, J. Salerno, M. S. Wing.

UNAFFILIATED:

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS:
HALF MENTION: J. F. Matanock.

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA:
NO AWARD: 1.

CLASS A ESQUISSE-ESQUISSE IV
AWARDS

A MONUMENT TO MADAME MARIE CURIE
108 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:
HALF MENTION: E. G. Rigg.

YALE UNIVERSITY:
HALF MENTION: G. E. Foster, Jr.

DEPARTMENT OF MURAL DECORATION

MURAL DECORATION PROGRAM VI

AWARDS

DECORATION IN AN AVIATION TERMINAL

31 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

BEAUX-ARTS ATELIER:

FIRST MEDAL: C. B. Gilbert.
FIRST MENTION: E. S. Phillips.
MENTION: F. Avery, C. Cagle, J. U. Dupee, W. D. Fausett, L. Goff, M. M. Richardson.
NO AWARD: 1.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY:

FIRST MENTION: H. D. Simmons.
MENTION: G. Erskine, T. Sherwood, H. R. Steeves, Jr.
NO AWARD: 1.

OHLMS SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS:

FIRST MEDAL: J. McClusky.
FIRST MENTION: D. E. Ekbladh, F. R. Haley, W. Moreland, Jr.
MENTION: R. Anderson, H. Ekblad.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:

FIRST MENTION: T. D. Parmelee.
MENTION: L. R. Marshall, A. W. Rumble.

YALE UNIVERSITY:

SECOND MEDAL: H. H. Holbrook, K. Soldwedel, W. P. Thomas.
FIRST MENTION: E. Meehan, J. M. Moore.
MENTION: E. M. Linforth.

UNAFFILIATED:

MULLICA HILL, NEW JERSEY:

NO AWARD: 1.

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY:

NO AWARD: 1.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

CLASS A PROJET IV

AWARDS

A RESEARCH HOSPITAL

148 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:

NO AWARD: 1.
HORS CONCOURS: I. Addis, A. Bloom, L. W. Davidson, W. E. Esbensen, S. S. Granger, M. Grossman, C. Lieberman, C. Siegel.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:

MENTION: J. K. Hess, G. E. Hoffman, H. W. Johe.
HALF MENTION: F. S. Crocker, W. J. Henger, F. R. Streba.
NO AWARD: 5.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:

MENTION: P. Rigali.
HALF MENTION: P. L. Gaudreau.
NO AWARD: 2.

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W.R.U.:

MENTION: W. L. Kubach.
HALF MENTION: A. J. Arany, P. P. Dubaniewicz, E. M. Hodgman, O. B. Stevens, O. M. Stone, E. H. Wolfe.
NO AWARD: 6.
HORS CONCOURS: A. L. Behling.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, EXTENSION ATELIER:

HALF MENTION: G. T. Byrne, J. Russo.

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY:

NO AWARD: 2.
HORS CONCOURS: J. J. Albert.

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY:

FIRST MEDAL: H. S. Long.
MENTION: G. R. Edmondson.
HALF MENTION: J. J. Croft, H. W. Greer, T. G. Little, M. L. McNair, C. T. Molton, J. L. Skinner, E. D. Wilcox.
NO AWARD: 3.
HORS CONCOURS: T. M. Deas.

ATELIER GNERRE:

HALF MENTION: M. C. Harper, A. F. Kleiner.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:

FIRST MEDAL: H. L. Blatner.
MENTION: T. J. Chang, A. A. Schiller.
HALF MENTION: G. W. Aderhold, H. L. McNath, A. A. Thompson.
NO AWARD: 1.
HORS CONCOURS: A. P. Bartos, F. A. Faillace, E. M. Hicks, A. Riehl.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:

FIRST MEDAL: A. Novak.
SECOND MEDAL: E. F. Iversen.
MENTION: S. L. Katz.
HALF MENTION: A. P. Amari, A. M. Espresso, W. J. Fazulak, S. H. Klein, A. Lyras, E. C. Miller, I. Tabachnik, H. Tolmachoff.
NO AWARD: 2.
HORS CONCOURS: F. Innocenti, A. H. Mathes.

OKLAHOMA AGRIC. AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE:

MENTION: J. H. Shaw.
HALF MENTION: C. E. Bills.
NO AWARD: 2.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE:

MENTION: J. Balis.
HALF MENTION: P. Lektrich, C. C. Taylor.
NO AWARD: 2.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY:

SECOND MEDAL: J. Ceruti, M. C. Branch, Jr.
MENTION: W. L. Addkison, G. W. C. Raetze.
HALF MENTION: J. R. Moreland.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:

SECOND MEDAL: R. E. Drover, W. S. Kinne, E. F. H. Stoyke.
MENTION: A. B. Henning, H. A. Kemp, M. Lapota, L. H. Mayfield, B. W. Maxwell, T. Steigelman, J. W. Steinmann, C. Wapner, J. W. Zimmer.
HALF MENTION: W. H. Buchholz, C. E. Bretscher, C. R. Gairing, C. Jost, A. T. Kurek, L. Wayman.
NO AWARD: 1.
HORS CONCOURS: W. Bachman, C. L. Senefeld.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME:

HALF MENTION: W. L. Newberry.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSLYVANIA:

SECOND MEDAL: W. S. Allen, W. R. Thompson.
MENTION: E. W. Aschmann, D. L. Bockius, C. A. Eisenhower, G. C. Graeber, J. H. Langlois, G. C. Rudolph, E. Safford, W. M. Settle, T. Yano.
HALF MENTION: S. R. Anshen, B. R. Bernheimer, T. Clattenburg, W. H. Harrell, J. V. Keyes, G. H. Schlosser, J. L. Stetman.
NO AWARD: 6.

UNAFFILIATED:

EDWARDSVILLE, ILLINOIS:

NO AWARD: 1.

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY:

NO AWARD: 1.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA:

HALF MENTION: J. W. Gloe, J. Goldberg.

CLASS B ESQUISSE-ESQUISSE IV

AWARDS

A CIVIC FORUM

90 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:

HALF MENTION: L. Van Scoyoc.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:

MENTION: J. H. Callender.
HALF MENTION: A. C. Johnson.

OKLAHOMA AGRIC. AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE:

MENTION: R. R. Carter.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME:

MENTION: E. R. Creel.
HALF MENTION: G. T. Rank, A. J. Hamm.

ARCHAEOLOGY PROJET V

AWARDS

AN ENGLISH WROUGHT IRON GATE AND GATE LODGE

36 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:

NO AWARD: 4.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:

NO AWARD: 1.

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY:

FIRST MENTION: A. N. Robinson, Jr.
NO AWARD: 2.

ATELIER GNERRE:

MENTION: P. J. Avitabile.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:

MENTION: J. C. Fabricius.
NO AWARD: 1.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE:

MENTION: A. Brooks.
NO AWARD: 5.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY:

FIRST MENTION: R. L. Worcester.
MENTION: H. G. Davenport, G. W. Locke, R. W. Olson, E. B. Willauer.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME:

FIRST MENTION: J. M. Lee, E. R. Creel.
MENTION: G. A. Beltemacchi, J. W. Hackner, C. C. Palmer.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:

MENTION: J. F. Dunlap, W. H. Harrell.
NO AWARD: 1.

YALE UNIVERSITY:

FIRST MENTION: J. P. Cone.
MENTION: D. B. Crittenden, J. W. Waterbury, D. N. Yerkes.
HORS CONCOURS: R. M. Hersey, W. S. D. Pattison.

ELEMENTARY INTERIOR DESIGN V

AWARDS

A CHILD'S PLAYHOUSE

16 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:

FIRST MENTION: J. M. Frymire.
MENTION: J. B. Ray.
HALF MENTION: D. C. Tavano.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, EXTENSION ATELIER:

NO AWARD: 1.

JOHN HUNTINGTON POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE:

NO AWARD: 1.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:

FIRST MENTION: K. S. Slobodien.
MENTION: D. Dunklee, J. W. Franklin.
HALF MENTION: A. A. Arbeit, S. S. Richardson, T. Waisman.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME:

NO AWARD: 2.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:

SECOND MEDAL: J. Fleisher.
FIRST MENTION: F. Rod.

YALE UNIVERSITY:

FIRST MENTION: J. P. Cone.

ADVANCED INTERIOR DESIGN V

AWARDS

A LIVING ROOM IN AN ADOBE HOUSE

14 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:

HALF MENTION: R. Bright.
NO AWARD: 1.

CHILD-WALKER SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS:

NO AWARD: 1.

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE; W.R.U.:

HALF MENTION: J. H. Church, I. S. Korach.
NO AWARD: 1.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:

HALF MENTION: J. Caponnetto.

OKLAHOMA AGRIC. AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE:

HALF MENTION: R. D. Stone.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:

FIRST MENTION: T. Danahy, J. Stein.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME:

HALF MENTION: F. S. McNeill.
NO AWARD: 1.

YALE UNIVERSITY:

SECOND MEDAL: E. V. Johnson.
HALF MENTION: D. C. Barker.

THE LIST OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS COOPERATING WITH THE BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN AND SOCIETIES COOPERATING HAS OF NECESSITY BEEN OMITTED FROM THIS ISSUE OF THE BULLETIN.